CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28585—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1891.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As Supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.

The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.

AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th Nov.
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	About
PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th Novr.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D'co. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particula regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 9, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
November 1, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on		
"MARY BEYTS"	3790	or about 2nd Dec.	for Marseille.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	,, 18th ,,	do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	,, 7th Jan.	do.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	,, 21st ,,	do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 11th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,169 tons, on 14th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,080 tons, on the 15th November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

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KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3514	,, 22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 9th, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	Cash.				Credit.			
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11	0	6	4	12	8	7	0
BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11	0	6	4	12	8	7	0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.								
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14	0	8	0	16	0	9	0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18	0	11	0	20	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23	0	12	0	26	0	13	8
CHATEAU LAROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29	0	16	0	32	0	18	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35	0	18	8	39	0	21	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage, English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies, from their very Superior Quality, have now taken rank in Public estimation with such well-known Brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

	CASH. Rs.	As.	CREDIT. Rs.	As.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	65	0	73	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy," per dozen	40	0	44	8

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate Aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow, Flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac, fully Matured by age.

	CASH. Rs.	As.	CREDIT. Rs.	As.
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	36	0	40	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	32	0	35	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET PILS"
DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

AN entirely new Stock of the latest design and art has arrived. An Inspection is respectfully invited.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTAE VITAE, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse wortbless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

TREACHER'S Highland Malt Whisky is the sole production of a very old Distillery in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this fine Spirit. Before being bottled it is allowed to mature in Wood for some years until it has acquired an agreeable odour, and a delicious full mellow flavour much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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Consisting of 210 pages, containing some 12,000 titles. Priced 10 ANNAS PER SHILLING FOR CASH With Table of Contents on cover and Full Index at beginning.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

GENT'S WHITE KID GLOVES.

1-12 per Pair.

WHITE DRESS BOWS,
FINE CAMBRIC, Rs. 5-12 per doz.

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS, HOSIERS. BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,

At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

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In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	28
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BUT WHY SUFFER

WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED

ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?

THE BEST VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO. } Bombay.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long,	in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.

ANOTHER CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE TO WITNESS
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY
OF 50 ARTISTS! 50 ARTISTS!!

After a most successful tour through India, Burma, Sumatra, Straits, Hongkong, China, Japan, and Java. Patronized by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Viceroys of India, the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., H. I. H. the Czarewitch, Successor to the Throne of all the Russias, Prince George of Greece, &c., &c.

TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH,
for the Frst Time in Bombay,
The Beautiful Comic Opera in 3 Acts,
FATINITZA.
(By VON SUPPE.)

DOORS OPEN 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back, 8 Ans.; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16. Box Plan at the GAIETY THEATRE, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily.

T. EMPSON,
Manager.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 10TH NOV., 1891.
MORNING SESSION, from 7 A.M. to 9 A.M.
"Admission Free."
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
"Members of the Skating Club."
EVENING SESSION, from 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Admission Free!! Skates to be paid for.

FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the Afternoon and Evening Sessions.

An Experienced INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on MONDAY, 30th November, 1891, for the supply of INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS and COTTON WASTE, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1892, and ending on dates as noted on Tender Forms.

2. Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c.," and a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) must accompany each tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in fovour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6 All stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th October, 1891.

EVENING DRESS SUITS.

SPECIAL light textures for Indian Wear, cut and finished in the very best Style.

PRICE LIST:
Semi Dress Coats, Rs 40, 45, 50.
White Dress Vests, Rs. 10 to 12.
Dress Suits, complete, Rs. 75 to 105.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA DEWJEE CANJEE has CONTRACTED to SELL the Property described below. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title or interest to or in the said property by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, lien, lease or other wise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land, a portion whereof is Fazendarce and a portion Government land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the West side of Old Cazee Street, now known as Hussankhan Khaliffa Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 338½ square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said Old Cazee Street, on the West by the property of Bhan Mirza Mookri, on the South by the property of Parsee Dorabjee Bomanjee, and on the North by the Hussankhan Kaliffa Street, and which said premises are assessed in the Books of the Municipality under Word No. 419, Street No. 2, Chukla Street, and 210, Carnac Road, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 48, New No. 1653, old Survey No. 3, and New Survey No. 2037. —Dated this 6th day of November 1891.

NANU AND HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

EVENING DRESS SHIRTS,

Fronts perfectly plain, One Stud only, Square Cuffs. Three for Rs. 15.

Superfine, 3 for Rs. 16-8.

ASQUITH,
LORD AND WHITMORE,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHRICRUSTNA JANARDUN, PUNDHURINATH JANARDUN and RADHABAI, widow of JANARDUN PURSHOTUMJEE, respectively of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have CONTRACTED TO SELL to KESHAVRAO PURSHOTUM and VINAYAK PURSHOTUM, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, all their one-third share or right, title and interest in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of 1st Carpenter Street in Khetwadi, being in the sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 2-9 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 1704, and 1705, New No. 8827, Old Survey No. 478, and New Survey No. 5224, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 8385 and Ward No. 6565, and bounded on the East by the house of Nana Goldsmith, on the West by the house of Hurry Bhatia, on the North by the public road, called 1st Carpenter Street, and on the South by a sweepers' passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the joint occupation of the said Vendors and Purchasers. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 41, Meadow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 9th day of November 1891.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

TO NIGHT!
First and Unique Tour in India.
LAMBERT D'ARC'S MARIONETTES
AND
GRAND FANTOCHES FRANCAISES.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE TROUPE EVER SEEN!
THE MOST LEGITIMATE ATTRACTION EVER PUT ON THE STAGE!!

MONS. L. D'ARC is the only one who has had the honour to perform before H. M. the QUEEN of England and T. R. H. The PRINCE and PRINCESS of Wales; and the Highest English and Foreign Nobility.

The Press of all nations admit D'ARC'S Troupe to be a Marvel of Splendour.

PRICES:—Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock.

GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock,
When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

GREAT BALLOON ASCENT AND DESCENT IN A WAR PARACHUTE,

BY
LIEUT. MANSFIELD, R.N.R.,
From the VICTORIA GARDENS, at 4-30 P.M.,
On FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

This descent will prove the utility of the Parachute should the Balloon be shot away during Naval or Military operations.

Lieut. MANSFIELD will endeavour to beat his last descent made from an altitude of

6,500 Feet.

Every Precaution has been taken to ensure success, but should any unforeseen accident prevent an ascent, arrangements have been made, with the approval of the Commissioner of Police, to return the Gate Money on the following day, on presentation of the duplicate tickets, at the GAIETY THEATRE.

TICKETS MAY BE HAD AT
SOUNDY & Co.; SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN; TREACHER & Co., Byculla & Fort; and BEYNON & Co.

Interesting Photographic Views of Balloon Ascents and of Views taken from the Balloon are ON VIEW at SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER SHAMJI AKHAI has CONTRACTED to SELL the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without refe rence to any claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived—Dated this 9th day of November, 1891.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Doongree Coolie or Chinch Bunder Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1214, and new No. 6948, old survey No. 106 and new survey No. 2701 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street Nos. 30 and 32 and Ward B No. 1078 (1), and containing by admeasurement two hundred and four and five-ninths square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the aforesaid Doongree Coolie or Chinch Bunder Sea Road, on or towards the West partly by the house of Khoja Mahomedbhoy Dama and partly by the house of Memon Ebrahim bin Ismail and others, on or towards the South by the house 2ndly described, and on or towards the North by the house of Sha Heerjee Ookerda and Nagjee Dowranth and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shamjee Akhai; and SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground or land with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Doongri Coolie Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-nine and three-ninths square yards, be the same, little, more or less, and registered id the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1219, new No. 6955, old Survey No. 106, and new survey No. 2-2701, and assessed by the assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under ward B. No. 1077, and Street Nos. 26-28, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sat Tad or Doongree Coolie Street, on or towards the West by the house of Khoja Ahmed Habib, on or towards the North by the hereinbefore firstly described hereditaments and premises, and on or towards the South by the house of Thakar Pusa Calianjee, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shamjee Akhai.

MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR & JAMSETJEE.
Purchaser's Attolneys.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES,
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

SHERRIES.

Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).
Vino Tula.
Grand Romano.
Old Puerto Sherry.
Old Dry Sherry.
Old Fruity Sherry.
Florio Marsala.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 50 Per Doz.

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
From Rs. 21 to Rs. 30 Per Doz.

CLARET.

Chateau Mouton.
Chateau Palmer.
Chateau La Lagune.
Grand Vino-De-La-Rose.
Grand Vino Pontet Canet.
Medoc.
Pauillac.
St. Estephe.
St. Emilion.
St. Julien.
St. Marie.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

BEER.

Tottenham Pilsener Champagne Beer.
Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

SAUTERNES.

Grand Vino de Sauternes, from Messrs. Tanoud Hirch and Co., Bordeaux.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 Per Doz.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.		
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23	0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.

GRAND DEPOT of Pure GRAPE WINES, German Beer, Triest Sugar, Switzer Cheese (Gruzere), and General Provisions. Received every Fortnightly.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

D. MACROPOLO'S

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1883-84
AWARDED TO
D. MACROPOLO
FOR
GENERAL EXCELLENCE

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the:—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	" " "	4	0
Finos Lady	" " "	3	0
Alpha	" " "	2	8
Prince Boris	" " "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	" " " " "	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881:—

Rothschilds	per box of 50	Rs. 20	
Regal del Principe	" " " 25	"	7-8
Regal dela Reina	" " " 25	"	6
Trabucos	" " " 25	"	3
Caliope	" " " 50	"	5
Semirami	" " " 100	"	10

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras o pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1	per 100 Rs.	4	4
Do. " 2	" "	4	0
Do. " 3	" "	3	8

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1	per 100 Rs.	4	0
Do. " 2	100 "	3	8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

XMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of
CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS
To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

TEAS.

SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam. The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Station in England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper-post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 2[illegible], High Holborn, LONDON.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,
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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund...............$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus, For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882	£309,690	0	0
"	1885	£933,156	0	0
"	1886	£955,039	0	0
"	1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods o ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,967,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum Street.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SPECIAL FEATURES!

1. ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.—52 Bonuses have been declared and the average annual return in actual cash has been over Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.
2. FINANCIAL STRENGTH.—The Accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the Total Risks Outstanding. In addition to this there is £440,000 uncalled capital.
3. ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT.—The Expenses for last year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.
4. The Universal is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in India.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL and other FUNDS,
£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.
NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE
IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.
EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing
PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED
AND
PROPORTIONATE BONUS,
POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,
Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.

FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS
AND
BONUS ADDITIONS.

RATES MODERATE.

EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.

ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this and the next month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.

Prospectus, Deed of Trust, and all necessary Information may be obtained on Application to

BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all furthe information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 985
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	130
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	485 xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	82 xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,240
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	419
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825 xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	705 xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	310
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	770
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	570
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	193
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	912½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,295
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	397½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,330xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	*167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
English Press and Manfg	180	250	..	Rs. 20	185
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	900
French	300	500	all		545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	500
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co, Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	532½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	103¾
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	360xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	795

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	250 195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,975
Do. [illegible]	500	375	625	33¾	1,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	100		93
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	3 pr.ct.	630
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 37½	950
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] pr.ct.	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	405
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	155

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, 4-45 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Framjee C. Institute, Mon. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Siam (s), from Aden ; Albany (s), Glasgow ; and Nizam (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf via Karachi ; Hoseinee (s), Persian Gulf ; and Scindia, (s), Galle.

POLO.—There will be polo to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 10th November, 1891, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 30 *viz.*,—1s. 4½*d.* per rupee.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, at 5-15, when the following paper will be read :—Carlyle's hitherto unpublished Lectures on the Periods of European Culture, as preserved in the Anstey MS., in the possession of the Society, Part II., by R. P. Karkaria, Esq.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—Clara Lister, belonging to the Salvation Army, was accidentally knocked down by a carriage at the entrance to the Yacht Club, on Saturday evening. The young woman was immediately sent to the European General Hospital, where it was found she was suffering from a contusion on the right side of her face and injury to the right leg.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Ramdass Girjaprasad, living at Haines Road, has made a report to the police that Luximan Pardesee, whom he engaged as a servant a few weeks ago at Dwarka, where he had been on a pilgrimage and whom he brought to his house in Bombay only a month ago, stole three currency notes for Rs. 100 each and Rs. 145 in cash, from a canvas travelling bag in his room, and absconded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the band of the 5th Bo. L. I., this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Lancers	The Society Clown	Solomon.
Overture	Die Irrfahrt ums Gluck	Suppe.
Scena	Giuramento from Genaro Annese	Sanelli.
Concert Polka	Lieb und Treu (cornet solo)	Welcker.
Scotch Medley		Cavallini.
Valse	L'etoile Polaire	Waldteufel

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL.—On the first of October last, there were 130 bullocks, 24 horses, and 7 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of October 137 bullocks, 20 horses, and 11 dogs were admitted ; and during the same month 125 bullocks, 25 horses, and 7 dogs were discharged. 1 case among bullocks, 3 among horses, and 5 among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S LECTURE ON MUSIC.—The first lecture of the season 1891-92, will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 5-30 p.m., this evening, by Mr. Kaikhosroo Nowroji Kabraji, on "The Language, of Music," with practical illustrations, being the fourteenth of his series of popular and interesting discourses on music. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members as usual.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Mahomed Mohidin, a reputed thief, was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with stealing Rs. 1-4 from the pocket of Hajee Sooleman. The complainant was passing along Grant Road when the accused removed the money from his pocket unperceived by him, but as he was walking off with the money, he was arrested by a passer-by, who saw him extracting the money from the complainant's pocket. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC ON BANDORA HILL.—On Sunday last, the St. Joseph's Band gave its first bandstand performance on the Bandora Hill, opposite the Sanitarium of the late Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and appeared much pleased with the performance. A good selection of music was rendered by the band under its youthful conductor, Mr. Francis Conceicao. The St. Joseph's Band is entirely new, having no connection with any of the parish bands. The spectators were so pleased with the performance that they requested the band to play again next Sunday, and the bandsmen cheerfully consented to do so.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Mr. R. Skipsey, Solicitor, appeared before Mr. Hamilton to answer the charge of being drunk and incapable on the night of Thursday last at Grant Road. Mr. Skipsey was taken into custody by the police on Thursday night and taken to the Police lock-up, where he was kept over night. He was released next morning by Constable Butfoy on his executing a bail bond to appear before Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Skipsey did not appear before Mr. Hamilton, but sent a note to the Magistrate asking him to postpone the case until yesterday. Mr. Skipsey accordingly appeared before the Magistrate yesterday and on being questioned by the Magistrate he said that he was drunk and he might have used "unparliamentary language." The Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 5 on Mr. Skipsey.

ROBBING A CHILD.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Ibrahim Cassum, a notorious character, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with robbing a little girl, named Parwatee, of a silver ornament, valued at Rs. 5. Saku, mother of the child, deposed that on Saturday whilst her daughter was playing in the street in front of the house, the accused removed the ornament and ran away. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused while trying to dispose of the ornament. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to undergo six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A SHIP IN A GALE :—A SAILOR KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.—On the arrival of the B. I. steamer Virawa, yesterday morning, a report was made by the Captain of the vessel to the water police authorities that while the vessel was at anchor at Tellichery Roads, on the morning of the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock, a heavy gale blew, and because of the rolling of the vessel, the derricks gave way. As they swung about the decks, and before they could be secured, a considerable amount of damage was done to the vessel. One lascar, named Majoodan, was killed ; several others were severely bruised. Three of them, on the arrival of the vessel here, were sent to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital. One had his jaw broken : the other had his arm broken, and the third had a severe wound on his head and other parts of his body. The Chief Officer was also badly hurt.

FIRE AT ABDOOL REHMAN STREET.—At daybreak yesterday morning, a fire broke out in two shops, in Abdool Rehman Street. The shops which were close to each other belonged to two different owners, namely Abdoolali Sarfrazally and Abbasbhoy Abdoolkadar. Abdoolally's shop contained a quantity of scented oils, while Abbasbhoy's shop contained thread, cotton, and [illegible]iscellaneous articles, and immediately above these shops was stored a large quantity of stationery. [illegible] seemed to have first broken out in Abdoolally's [illegible] and caught the partition of the other shop. [illegible]ops were closed at the time of the outbreak of [illegible]hich was first discovered by a passer-by, who [illegible] raised an alarm. The fire was extinguish[illegible] hour by the people, with the assistance of [illegible] fire-engines from Fort and Pydownee [illegible] fire had been extinguished. The [illegible] the fire to the first shop is es[illegible] and to the second shop, Rs. 1,000. [illegible] is unknown.

[illegible]—Before Mr. Richardson, [illegible] Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir, [illegible] Department, appeared [illegible]medan, named Chunna [illegible]ossessing, and trans[illegible]' weight of opium, [illegible]avention of the [illegible] Punjabi arrived [illegible]ng, and on ob[illegible] the look-out, [illegible] opium and [illegible] When he [illegible]ew the [illegible] opium [illegible]de his [illegible]rance [illegible] by [illegible]d [illegible]

COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

THE twelfth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Parsee Bazar Street, Mr. N. M. Wadia, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors submitted the following report :—

The directors beg to submit their annual report for the year ended 30th June 1891, together with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account made up to that date. The company has earned during the year :—From land and other properties, Rs. 1,22,485-0-4, from the old mill, Rs. 1,37,707-12-2, from the Jehangir Wadia mill, Rs. 35,781-2-9, total profit Rs. 2,95,973-15-3, add balance from last amended account, Rs. 13,410-10-4—grand total Rs. 3,09,384-9-7. Out of this sum the directors have paid an interim dividend of Rs. 15 per share for the half year ended 31st December 1890 amounting to Rs. 60,000. Amount set aside for payment of dividend of Rs. 10 per share in pursuance of the resolution of the shareholders at an adjourned general meeting held on 20th July 1891, amounting to Rs. 40,000—Rs. 1,00,000 : balance Rs. 2,09,384-9-7, out of which the directors have carried to the following accounts ;—To old mill machinery depreciation fund account, Rs 60,000, to Jehangir Wadia mill machinery depreciation fund account, Rs 25,000, to Jehangir Wadia mill preliminary expenses account, Rs. 2,121-7-3, to roads and godowns repairs account, Rs. 8,000, to provision for bad and doubtful debts account, Rs. 7,000—Rs. 1,02,121-7-3 : disposable balance, Rs 1,07,263-2-4, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of Rs 25 per share for the half year ended 30th June 1891, absorbing Rs 1,00,000, and leaving a net balance of Rs. 7,263-2-4 to be carried to the credit of the next year's account. To contrast the results of the year ended 30th June 1891 with that of the previous year ended 30th June 1890, we have :—In the year 1889-1890, land revenue profit 1,11,204-6-6 ; less old mill loss, Rs. 67,512-2-7, less new mill loss, Rs. 21,016-12-5—Rs. 88,528-15-0: Net profit Rs. 22,675-7-6. In the year 1890-1891, land revenue Rs. 1,22,485-0-4, old mill profit Rs. 1,37,707-12-2, new mill profit Rs. 35,781-2-9—total profit Rs. 2,95,973-15-3. Increase in 1890-91 over 1889-90, land revenue Rs. 11,280-9-10, old mill profit Rs. 2,05,219-14-9, new mill profit Rs. 56,797-15-2—total profit Rs. 2,73,298-7-9. The boilers and the engines—the latter giving great trouble and anxiety—require to be replaced by new ones for the purchase of which the directors are in negotiation with some of the best makers. There are other parts of the old mill machinery which too need to be changed. For this purpose the directors propose to ask for the sanction of the shareholders to borrow a sum not exceeding 4 lacs of Rupees in excess of the powers given to them under section 103 (2) of the Articles. The director retiring by rotation is Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, who is eligible for re-election. The shareholders have also to elect two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman addressing the meeting, said :

Gentlemen,—I am very glad to meet you to-day, as I am under Providence able to lay before you a very satisfactory statement of the affairs of our company for the year ended 30th June 1891. The mills have earned in all Rs. 1,73,488-14-11 during the year, whereas in the previous year they had lost Rs. 88,528-15. Most naturally you will be curious to know what has brought about that result. You are aware that cotton has been low in price, and that has benefited us in common with all other mills in Bombay. But in our case we had fewer stoppages, and, moreover, we had received the advantage of the improvements made in the old mill, yielding superior production. The year previous, you remember, we had to pay interest on all that outlay, without getting any corresponding benefit therefrom within that year. The advantages above referred to have been derived by spending much money. We are to ask you for further outlay to-day. The boilers and the engines require to be renewed. With new boilers and new engines being placed in new position there will be other expenses attending on the erection, &c. This outlay is unavoidable. Our Articles restrict our powers of borrowing. We want more floating capital also as we have to hold stocks of two mills. I assure you all this new outlay will yield rich fruits in their proper time. The new mill yarn has found a good market in China, and is yielding profit. I need not assure the shareholders that the directors are making every endeavour to promote the best interests of the company.

The chairman then proposed the adoption of the report and the passing of the audited accounts.

Dr. Dhunjeesha Sorabjee Dallas said that before the adoption of the report he would propose that a better dividend be declared, say Rs. 30 or 35.

Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, a director, remarked that there was no proposition before the meeting about a dividend.

Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Warden said that the directors had been giving to the share-holders a very small percentage of the large profits made during the last year. They ought to give them more, and should also give Rs. 3,000 as a bonus to the servants, with a view that they might work with greater zeal in future.

The chairman said the subject of a bonus could not be brought before the meeting ; but it was competent to him, if the meeting wished to take up the matter and give a bonus to the deserving servants of the company.

Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee Damania complained of an outside person being employed at extra cost to prepare the accounts, although they regularly paid a permanent accountant. It was complained that the regular accountant did not make up the accounts last year, because he was ill. His illness had continued to this year ; but because he was related to one of the directors he was continued in employment although unfit for work, and another person was paid to do the work.

Mr. Chunilal Motilal said that the directors should pay the extra cost out of their own pockets.

Some of the directors and the secretary explained that the accountant was quite competent for his work, that his employment was not owing to any personal influence ; but that his illness was quite unexpected, and therefore it was found necessary to have the accounts made up in time for this meeting to employ a temporary accountant. It was absolutely necessary to do so.

The chairman's proposition for the adoption of this report was agreed to unanimously.

Dr. Dhunjeesha Dallas proposed as an amendment that a dividend of Rs. 30 per share be declared instead of Rs. 25 per share as proposed by the directors.

Mr. Jeevanjee Hormusjee Guzdar seconded the amendment, which was carried.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., in proposing that Mr. Damodardas Tapidas, a retiring director, be re-elected, remarked that Mr. Damodardas's connection with the board was a very long as well as a most valuable one. He had been giving very valuable assistance in all matters, and the shareholders themselves must have seen how valuable a director he was.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee Damania, seconded by Mr. W. B. Green, Messrs. James Douglas and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each, for auditing the accounts, and Rs. 50 each for stock-taking.

Mr. Damodardas Tapidas proposed that the directors be authorised to borrow four lakhs of rupees in excess of the powers already possessed by them.

Mr. K. R. Cama, the secretary, explained that it was necessary to change the old boiler, as they were required by the boiler inspector to do. Unless they did so, the mill was liable to be stopped any day. It was also found necessary to change the site for the new engines, and to purchase new gearing, which would cost about three lakhs of rupees. The introduction of the improvements was estimated to effect a saving of about Rs. 40,000 a year in the present expenditure. It would be a very wise thing, Mr. Cama thought, in the interest of the shareholders, to sanction the loan of four lakhs now asked for.

Mr. Choonilal Motilal supported the secretary's recommendations.

Dr. Dhunjeesha Dallas proposed as an amendment that the consideration of the increase of capital be postponed until after the consideration of a project to separate the Land Company from the mill, which latter was a great drag upon the former.

The secretary said the amendment was unnecessary, as the proposer might vote against the proposition.

After some discussion, Mr. Damodhardas's proposition was seconded by Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, and carried by a large majority.

It was also resolved that a sum of Rs. 3,000 be sanctioned as a bonus to the company's employes at the discretion of the directors.

The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

VELA, the sculptor, who has just died, was born at Ligonetto in 1822. His parents were poor peasants, and he was employed as a mere boy in a quarry at Viggio. He soon showed a great taste for art, and at fourteen years of age was employed at Milan in the restoration of the Cathedral. He then began to study drawing with enthusiasm. His elder brother, who had also commenced life as a quarryman and become an artist, placed him in the study of the sculptor Cacciatori, where, in order to increase his wages, Vela worked frequently at night, and also made models for goldsmiths. In 1846 he took part in the competition of sculptors at Venice, and obtained the prize.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,029 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, cleared yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 120 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mathewson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,169 tons, Captain A McAlister, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Newcastle, with a cargo of 1,655 tons coals and 106 tons coke.

THE British s s Albany, 1,590 tons, Captain J B Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D Balduino, Captain A Cruciani, sailing to-day at 10 a.m. from the stream :—For Genoa—Mr Basil Lang, Mrs Lang, Revd Durant, Mr P Renello, General Kenney Herbert, Mr and Mrs Hagenbuck, and Mr and Mrs Repton. For Aden—Lieut Twining, Lieut Austin, 6 native officers and 57 native deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Anchor Line s s Asia, expected here to-morrow :—From Liverpool—Rev Mr Taylor, Miss Arnald, Rev Mr and Mrs Bell, Mrs Steels and infant, Miss Montgomery, Miss Beatty, Miss Hesler D Russell MB, Miss W Gillespie, Mr and Mrs D Jacob infant and ayah, Mrs R Wighton, Mrs Hughes Hallett and Miss Hughes Hallett, Miss Violet Hg Hallet, Miss E Sykes, Surgn-Major J M Donnell, Lieut C Bailey, Brigade-Major F Parsons, Miss Hughes, Mr and Mrs Brook Murray, Mr and Mrs M Lagon, Miss Adams, Mrs Neville, infant and ayah, Mrs Rind, infant and ayah, Mrs M Ulett, Mrs Scott Gray, Miss Patterson, Major and Mrs Halkett, Mr R Love and Thos Watson.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.H Balckow	639	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
„ La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Sabarmati	523	Keyser		Shepherd & Co.
„ Poonani				do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Futtala	692	Phillips	1	B I S N Co.
„ D Balduino.	3041	Cruciani	3	F Bazzoni
„ Etolia	2113	Boyle	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Werneth Hall	2620	Buck	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, Nov. 3.
	Albany (s)	Gordon	Glasgow.
	Nizam (s)	Mathewson	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Pemba (s)	Livingstone	P. Gulf via Karachi.
	Hoseinee (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Scindia (s)	Mitchell	Galle.

The steamer D Balduino, Captain Cruciani, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Naderi, for Persian Gulf.
„ Henry Bolckow, for Karachi.
Barque Lorne, Doone, for Mauritius.
Steamer Siam, for Aden.
„ Oceana, for London, &c.
„ Nizam, for Calcutta and Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
7 Putiala s		Rangoon.
Kangra s		Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
O					
21	Ziga-zag	Hafus	Mussowa	28	Jeddah
23	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	3	Bombay
26	Muyun	Mackenzie	Somali coast.	30	Somali coast
	Armenia	Atkinson	Saigon	26	Port Said FO
27	Woodcock	Craig	Somali coast.	29	Somali coast
	Pekin	Harris	London	27	Bombay
	Damanhour	Dumeer	Mussowa	30	Suakim
	Florida	Young	Manilla	27	Port Said FO
	Jacob Christensen	Waage	Bangkok	28	Port Said FO
28	Sheik Berkhud	Nicholas	Hodeida	1	Hodeida
	Conquest H M's	Henderson	Obock		
	Isla de Luzon	Campon	Liverpool	28	Manilla
	Manora	Burkitt	London		Calcutta
	Hubbuck	Brodie	Adelaide	29	London
29	Utrecht	De Goede	Rotterdam		Batavia
	Melbourne	Pauli	Marseilles		China
	Cathay	Symons	Bombay	30	London
30	Mombassa	Jones	Calcutta		London
	Sumatra Dutch Man of War	Bruce	Amsterdam	1	Batavia
31	Palestina	Desider	Mussowa	31	Mussowa
	Naderi	McAllister	Tyne		Bombay
	Knight of St George	Bevis	Calcutta		Dundee
N					
1	Bandesrath	Issendroff	Zanzibar	1	Hamburg
	Tripoli	Dunn	Bussorah		Dundee
	Woolloomooloo	Ilbery	Adelaide		London
2	Tuna	Peters	Hodeida		
	Pallas H M's	Macleod	Portsmouth	3	China
	Eiffel Tower	Dodd	Singapore	2	Marseilles

Aden, 2nd November, 1891.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Fraser s—5 cases tobacco, Irani Hormuz Sheriar ; 252 boxes soap, and 109 cases school slates, D R Dady and Co.

Werneth Hall s—7 crates earthenware, I G Poonja ; 25 cases soap, B Rahimbhoy.

Roumania s—6 cases butter, D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—30 packages varnish and 20 cases color, C Rajbhoy and Co ; 18 cases oilmenstores, and 20 cases currant, R Jooma, 6 cases lamps, F N Fanawalla ; 62 cases ham, bacon and cheese, A N and C S Co-Operative Society ; 41 cases color and 10 cases varnish, T F Bengalee.

Oriental s—7 cases paper, Rogers and Co.

Rehinfels s—28 cases color and 9 varnish, T M Tazkhanjee.

Deepdale, 9 cases medicine, V Bhicca and Co.

Bombay s—65 cases turpentine, A C A Hoosen.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—15 cases matches, E Allibhoy ; 100 cases matches A Ebrahim, 25 cases matches A H Dawoodbhoy.

FORM HAMBURG.

Drachinfels s—2 packages earthenware, H Abdoolally ; 2 bales wallpaper, A Sumsoodin ; 3 cases musical instruments, Jamsetjee and Co ; 4 cases stoves, Treacher and Co.

Congo s—47 packages paper, A Essoofbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachinfels s—20 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy ; 35 cases glassware, J Rahimtoola.

FROM MARSEILLES.

LaSeyne s—4 cases saffron, S Naraen and Co.

D Balduino s—68 slabs marble tiles, G Cassum.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—140 cwts coir yarn, V Peraj ; 75 cwts old iron T Meyakhan ; 500 bales cotton fly, P Heerjee and Co ; 154 cwt dates, A Curromchand ; 4000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co ; 462 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdas ; 6000 cwts wheat, Sandy and Co ; 13 bales twist, M Ludha ; 110 bales wool, C Mooljee ; 52 bales wool, D Khimjee ; 200 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 20 bales wool, and 47 bales goat hair, S Moloobhoy and Co ; 73 bales goat hair and 27 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 2,229 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co ; 35 bales wool, and 165 bales goat hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 39 bales goat hair S Moloobhoy and Co ; 675 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee ; 120 cwts coir yarn, H Corjee ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co ; 114 bales wool, L Chuttoo ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 327 bales cotton waste, 293 bales cotton fly, and 51 bales twist waste, T Jeewraj.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—201 cwts mustardseed, and 583 cwts rapeseed A Blaschoek and Co ; 160 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 25,400 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co ; 820 cwts oil cake, Glade and Co ; 164 bales hemp, Itchoran, Harjiwandas.

A LARGE space has been allotted in the new Imperial Secretariat Buildings in Government Place, Calcutta, for the formation of a Patents Museum, which will be an adjunct of the Patent Office. Besides specifications of inventions, the Museum will contain models and drawings, of which there are already a good stock to form a nucleus.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. F. WILLOUGHBY, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, Major G. F. Francis, 5th Bombay Cavalry, and Captain J. S. Nicholson, 7th Hussars, are the three cavalry officers selected from the Bombay Presidency for the Aligarh Cavalry Camp.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Caldecott, Surg-Maj, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Agra.
Crosthwaite, Lieut, Bengal, 35th Shiks, on leave, from Indore

NOVEMBER 8.

Buller, Col, Bengal, C I Horse, from leave, from England
Tennant, Capt, Ms Comst Trans Dept, from leave from England.
Oswald, Capt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Rogers, Col, Bengal, Royal Irish, from leave, from England.
Jennings, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, from England.
Thomson, Surg Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.
Rich, Capt, Ms. Comst Transp Dept, from furlough, from England.
Channer, Col, Bengal Staff, from leave, from England.
Browne, Surg-Major, Bo Medical Staff off leave, from England.
Waterhouse, Col, Beng, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 9.

Parker, Major, Bo, 3rd D Gds, from leave, from England.
Gosset, Brig-Genl, Ms, Belgaum Dist, to assame Command from England.
Orr, Major, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 8.

Gunner, Major, Beng, R A, to join, to Calcutta.
Browne, Surg-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, from leave, to Karachi.
Cumberlege, 2nd Lt, Bo 2nd K O S B, on leave, to Ahmednagar.
Cumberlege, 2 Lt, R E, to join, to Mandalay.
Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty to Poona.
Maturin, Col, Bengal, East Surrey, on duty to Dum-Dum.
Channer, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Assam Dist.
Deering, Ms. 1st Cheshire, on duty, to Belgaum.
Browning-Smith, Surgn, Bengal, I M S, on duty, to Allahbad.
England, Lt, Bengal, R A, to join, to Barrackpore.
Pilkinton, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on duty, to Bangalore.
Griffin, Lieut, Bengal, R H A, to join, to Umballa.
Crawley, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, to Mhow.
White, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Bareilly.
Buller, Col, Bengal C I Horse, on leave, to Indore.
Pollard, Lt, Bengal, Bhopal Battn, on leave, to Sehore.
Rogers, Col, Bengal Royal Irish, to join, to Lucknow.
Poignant, Lt Col, Bengal, 1st Leidster Regt, on duty, to Agra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th November, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day }
Friday } at 7 a.m.—Gun-drill in the Arsenal Compound.
Wednesday, at 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

To-day }
Thursday } 5-45 p.m.—Gun-drill.
Wednesday, at 7 a.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill for both Companies.

2. On Saturday next, the 14th Instant, No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for 10" R. M. L. Gun drill. No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10" R. M. L. gun-drill—Dress :—No. 1 Company, Drill Order : No. 2 Company Drill Order with Arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th November, 1891.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—No. 3113 Vol. A. U. Wright, and ; No. 3114 Vol. O. Scott to "C" Coy ; No. 3115 Vol. E. A. Raymond to "B" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for Recruits who have not yet passed at the Riding school at 7 o'clock this morning Uniform, arms and accoutrements to be worn.

2. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 7 a.m., precisely, on Wednesday, the 11th instant. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.

3. Extract from District and Garrison Orders :—No. 547.—Discharges (British Army),—1st class Sergeant-Instructor A. H. Still, Bombay Light Horse, for discharge, will be attached to the Colaba Depot, pending further orders.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1891-92 up to 5th November are as follows :—

In the month of September 1891.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	55,29,473	79,59,898	1,34,89,371
Exports	7,47,535	15,58,152	23,05,687
Net Imports	47,81,938	64,01,746	1,11,83,684

To the end of the month of September 1891.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	2,57,99,054	4,40,99,249	6 98 98,303
Exports	56,87,880	93,51,567	1,50,39,447
Net Imports	2,01,11,174	3,47,47,682	5,48,58,856

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1891-92 :—

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of September 1891	2,941	5,82,031	5,84,972
To the end of the month of September 1891 (Progressive)	36,31,267	2,19,80,635	2,56,11,902

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of September 1891	....	5,06,002	5,06,002
To the end of the month of September 1891 (Progressive)	35,72,281	2,37,26,924	2,72,99,205

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 7th November, as compared with the statement of the 30th October, 1891 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 30. Rs.	Nov. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,00,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,49,469	44,92,750
Do. do. at Branches	28,38,320	28,09,794
Other Deposits	4,74,35,957	4,55,23,289
Post Bills	8,864	11,369
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,89,520	33,06,147
Rs. ..	7,20,22,169	7,25,43,349
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,28,87,886	1,28,55,213
Cash Credits on do. do.	73,43,099	73,53,916
Loans do. do. do.	75,79,304	72,40,477
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,570	2,010
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,06,59,485	1,08,81,477
Stamps, &c.	19,014	18,969
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,131		
Amt. applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,131	3,92,131
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with other banks.	2,59,771	2,02,236
Cash and Currency Notes	3,28,78,900	3,35,96,890
Rs. ..	7,20,22,16	7,25,43,349

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 31st October, 1891, on 1,671-82 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,82,000
Or per mile of railway	65	161	2	228
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	17,09,385	38,09,924	80,604	55,99,913
Total for 17 weeks.	18,17,385	40,79,924	84,604	59,81,913
Comparison				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671-82 miles open]	1,10,053	1,73,317	2,905	2,86,275
Per mile of Ry do.	66	103	2	171
Total to corresponding date do.	17,77,849	25,30,806	78,629	43,87,284

Increase for the week ....Rs. 95,725
Do. to date .... „ 15,94,629

WHAT is probably one of the largest statues carved in this country, has just left the studios of Mr. Harry Hems at Exeter, for India. It is destined, says a Plymouth paper, to surmount the main gable on the principal facade of the New Municipal Buildings at Bombay, which are now being erected in this city, at a cost of 12 lakhs of rupees. The statue is a colossal allegorical one, fourteen and a half feet high, and is stone, weighing nearly five tons. As most of our readers are probably aware, the proud motto of Bombay is "Urbs prima in Indis," and few will be hardy enough to dispute the fact that Bombay is, in point of importance —and in architecture too—the first city in India. The statue that Mr. Hems has been commissioned —with much other sculpture for the same building —to carry out, takes the form of a winged female of stately mien, great grace of figure, and beauty of face and limb, and is emblematic of the city it is meant to adorn. The figure stands crowned with a civic crown with feet firmly planted upon a wavewashed rock. In her right hand she holds up with extended arm, the hull of a ship, whilst with the other she grasps a cornucopia, a horn of plenty. This fine work of Western art left Exeter on Saturday for shipment at Liverpool. The six colossal figures that went from Mr. Hems' studios early in August for the same building, and which were described in our issue of the 6th of that month, have arrived safely at their destination and have after their long journey, been placed in situ, to use the words written by the architect (Mr. F. W. Stevens, of Bombay) "literally without a scratch."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·079	W S W	3	83·6	60·1	53	..	..	..
Agra	30·116	S W	3	85·6	56·6	55	...	..	..
Cawnpore	30·102	W	2	85·0	55·1	55	..	..	..
Allahabad	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	30·091	W	2	88·4	59·7	46	..	..	—0·02
Jacobabad	30·090	E S E	1	92·5	53·0	55	...	..	...
Karachi	30·062	N E	7	91·0	61·9	35	..	..	..
Ajmere	30·168	Calm.	2	88·7	52·3	51	..	..	—0·02
Deesa	30·085	E	7	94·3	59·9	38	..	..	—0·03
Rajkote	30·040	E	5	93·9	71·8	42	...	..	—0·20
Veraval	29·996	Calm.	9	83·8	77·3	45	..	..	..
Neemuch	30·135	Calm.	4	86·8	52·8	49	..	..	—0·06
Indore	30·103	S	2	85·0	53·1	43	...	..	—0·11
Saugor	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	30·098	N	15	88·7	58·6	57	..	...	—0·14
Raipur	30·083	E N E	4	87·5	63·7	63	..	...	—0·47
Nagpur	30·094	N N E	3	88·3	63·3	51	..	..	—0·40
Amraoti	30·069	E N E	6	89·3	66·9	48	..	..	—0·18
Akola	30·093	E	3	90·1	64·9	55	..	..	—0·36
Surat	30·032	N E	F	92·6	69·1	56	...	...	—0·13
Malegaon	30·095	N E	5	88·8	70·8	53	..	..	—0·43
Bombay	30·007	S S E	6	87·7	79·2	85	..	0·01	—0·52
Poona (Yeraoda)	30·025	E S E	8	91·0	73·9	62	..	0·02	—0·62
Sholapore	30·070	E S E	8	93·7	71·1	73	..	...	—0·72
Ratnagiri	29·976	E	11	87·4	71·4	61	..	..	—0·40
Belgaum	30·017	E	3	82·3	66·3	90	0·92	1·14	—0·32
Goa	29·975	Calm.	3	89·1	76·4	82	..	..	..
Karwar	29·978	N E	2	86·2	73·7	90	...	0·21	—2·02
Mangalore	29·977	S E	1	85·8	75·4	89	0·14	0·60	—1·39
Calicut	29·971	E N E	2	85·8	74·0	86	..	2·02	—0·47
Cochin	29·964	Calm.	M	88·3	76·1	90	..	3·17	—0·29
Bangalore	30·061	E S E	17	84·2	67·4	81	..	0·38	—1·75
Secunderabad	30·059	E S E	7	91·7	69·8	75	...	..	—1·31
Masuliptm.	30·031	E N E	7	89·6	73·0	79	..	..	—4·81
Bellary	30·044	E	3	86·5	71·4	93	0·68	0·72	—0·56
Cuddapah	30·021	E N E	...	90·0	73·8	71	...	0·20	—1·35
Madras	29·991	Calm.	7	87·2	77·1	95	1·02	2·87	—3·72
Coimbatore	29·977	N E	3	87·8	72·8	86	0·11	0·18	—1·44
Trichinopoly	30·002	Calm.	5	88·5	75·4	93	0·29	0·63	—1·38
Negapatam	29·977	Calm.	4	91·5	74·7	87	0·15	3·03	—3·60
Colombo, (8th Nov.)	29·960	S W	6	86·5	76·0	73	..	1·52	—2·71

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased throughout the whole of the Indian region. The rise has been rapid at Delhi, Deesa, Ajmere and Sholapur, brisk in the Nort-West Provinces, Lower Sind, Raipur, Neemuch, Belgaum, Bombay, Bangalore, Goa, Bellary, Cuddapah and generally moderate in other places. Readings are relatively low all along the West Coast from Veraval southwards as far as Cochin and high in Rajputana. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast from Goa northwards as far as Karachi are rather steep, while in other districts they are moderate. The depression off Goa has disappeared, but the isobars on and off the West Coast to the northwards of Karwar show suspicious and unsettled weather conditions to the southwards of Veraval in the Arabian Sea. The barometer reads above the normal everywhere. Winds at Bombay Rajkot and Karachi have a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while south-westerly, north-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate at Ratnagiri and generally light in other places. This morning, the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Sholapur and 8 at Bombay, Mangalore and Deesa. The maximum temperature is generally above the average everywhere except at Delhi, Agra, Ratnagiri and Mangalore, where it is from 1° to 3° below. The highest maximum was 94° at Deesa. Nights are 10° hotter than usual at Poona, Rajkot and Malegaon, and 4° to 6° at Bombay, Surat, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Bellary ; but the departures below or above, the mean in other places are unimportant. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Ajmere (52°). Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast and in Gujarat. About an inch of rain has fallen at Belgaum and Madras, ⅞ths of an inch at Bellary and only light showers at Manglore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. In Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, the Indus Valley, Central India and Rajputana, the weather is fine, clear and generally settled. On and off the Kathiawar Coast and also to the westwards of Ratnagiri or to the south-westwards of Veraval in the Arabian Sea, the weather is cloudy and more or less unsettled. Humidity and cloud proportion are both high in Mysore, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast and a few local showers are probable.

Nov. 8.

Pressure has decreased in Sind and Rajputana and locally at Deesa, but has increased elsewhere. The rise has been rapid at Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Secunderabad, Musulipatam and Bellary, brisk at Jabalpur, Sholapur Karwar, Calicut, Mangalore, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and generally moderate, in other places. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Goa. The baric gradients are moderately steep on and off the West Coast and are slight in other districts. The isobars indicate that the depression whose centre lay yesterday off Goa still exists in the same place, but filled up still further. The barometer reads below the normal average over Sind and the Punjab and above it elsewhere.

Winds all along the West Coast from Karwar northward as far as Karachi are cyclonic, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been generally light except at Goa, where there has been a gale of wind. This morning, a wind velocity of 46 miles an hour is reported from Karachi, 14 from Karwar, and Akola, 12 from Amraoti, and 8 from Bombay Poona, Sholapur, Goa and Secundrabad. She maximum temperature is generally above the average everywhere except locally at Mangalore, Belgaum, Rajkot, Jacobabad, Agra and Delhi. The highest maximum was 96 at Deesa. Nights are rather cool at Cochin, Khandwa, Jubulpore, Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Allahabad, and Agra, and are generally hot in other districts. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Ajmere, Indore and Neemuch (53°) Humidity has increased largely at Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, the changes in other places being unimportant. The skies are more or less cloudy in Mysore, the Madras and Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Amraoti and Khandwa. Light showers have fallen at Belgaum, Karwar and Mangalore. The depression off the West Coast still exists, and the weather on and off the West Coast is unsettled, but to a less extent than yesterday. Humidity and cloud have both increased to the southwards of Lat. 20°, and a few local showers are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 7.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Venetia, (extra) arrived herefrom Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 8.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Orion from Hongkong, left this for Bombay this evening.

HONGKONG, Nov. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅛
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 4⅛
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95
3 per cent. French Rentes	94⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅝
4½ per cent. „	73⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅞
Bar Silver	43⅞

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS.—A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MUSHROOMS IN TINS.—Just unpacked. Per tin, As. 4 only; per dozen. Rs. 2; per case of 100 tins, Rs. 15 only.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

FOR SALE or HIRE. The beautiful Yacht "WATER QUEEN" (the property of the late Sir Henry Morland), as she now lies off the Apollo Bunder; ready to get under weigh; perfectly fitted and appointed. Apply to JOHN MARSHALL, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE.—An excellent sympathetic and sweet-toned SQUARE PIANO, in good order, by S. Rose and Co. Price Rs. 500. Apply to Mr. F. THEMUDO, Piano Tutor, Sonapore, No. 190, near Dr. Cunha's Dispensary.

AS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE is a real specific for Dysentery with or without blood or slime and as it has cured almost hopeless cases, it has become a very favourite medicine with Europeans. For certificates of cures see handbills, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial.

FOUND, a DOG.—Owner giving particulars and paying costs will have it from J. H. MAVJI, French Teacher, The New High School, Fort.

BILLIARD LAMPS.—4 and 6 Lights, Fitted with the latest improved Burners, guaranteed perfectly Storm and Punkah-proof.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

SODA WATER MACHINES for Messes, Rs. 490. Landed in Bombay. A Filling Machine, second hand, in good order, Rs. 90.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the best situated. Commanding extensive view. Large airy rooms and home comforts. Open for Visitors.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as the Married Couples.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL,—Well-known, most central, very close to Public Offices, Library, &c., is NOW OPEN to Visitors, who may rely on Mr. De Souza's well-served Table. Terms Moderate.

FOR HIRE, TURNS-OUT.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

RIFLE FOR SALE.—Double barrelled, central fire, rebounding locks, 16 bore.—ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to the Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

FRANK BAULCH, from Kelly and Co., London, PIANO-FORTE and HARMONIUM Tuner, Regulator, and Repairer 3 Years to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Address FRERE HOTEL, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All Sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શૈકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES, AND CARRIAGES.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND
TURRET
TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CUMMINS' PATENT
GUARANTEED
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY,
ADVANTAGES.
COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR
REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.
MEASUREMENT OF BALES
REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.
400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.
500 LBS. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.

The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps, no hard side.

BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL-MILL MACHINERY,

With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of OIL, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.
70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.
HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, Expert in Cotton and Oil Pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY situated in a lane leading Duncan Road Row, or Khetwady Back Road, to Falkland Road.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th November, 1891, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Heerajee Byramjee Sanga, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Yemnabai, widow of Ismail Ebrahim, and Ebrahim Ismail, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 1st May, 1891, the undermentioned property, viz., All that piece of Fazandari land (the fazandar is Nursoo Sayboo) containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-six square yards (146) or thereabouts, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 8, then under No. 13, and now under street No. 6, ward (B ford D) No. 2135, all which premises are situate in a lane leading from the Duncan Road Row, or Khetwady Back Road, to the Falkland Road, fronting on the east side of the said lane, outside the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the aforesaid lane, on the west by the property formerly of Cursetjee Jeevunjee and now of Cursetjee Jamasjee, on the north by the property of Bora Rahimtoola, and on the south partly by the house of Bhawanee Malee and partly by that of the said Rahimtoola, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's Solicitors, Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 10, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

WE have only local and provincial news to chronicle this evening in this column, the latest advices to hand by wire having been noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Returns for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec.	Rs.	5,56,719
„ „ Branches...	Dec.	„	28,526
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	10,87,302
Government Securities	Dec.	„	32,673
Loans „	Dec.	„	3,38,827
Bills Discounted.....................	Inc.	„	2,21,992
Cash Balances with other Banks.	Dec.	„	57,535
Cash and Currency Notes..........	Inc.	„	7,17,990

As might have been expected, there was not much movement in Money during the holiday week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued this afternoon; but such as there was has gone to increase the Bank's Cash Balance by some 7½ lakhs, making it stand at close upon 336 lakhs. A portion of the large amount of Private Deposits, withdrawn in the previous week on the eve of the *Deewali*, had found its way back to the coffers of the Bank; and the amount in Loans had diminished by nearly 3½ lakhs; and though a sensible increase had taken place in Bills Discounted, the net falling off in the trade demand for money last week is represented by 12 lakhs, a portion of this gain to the Balance, however, having been neutralized by a decrease in Government Deposits.

COTTON.—Nothing has been done here again to-day in this staple by exporters; but the Mills have taken 950 bales of old stuff, consisting of 450 Karanja, at Rs. 156; 200 bales each of Morvi, at Rs. 173: and Barsee, at Rs. 177; and 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 180½ per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, with prices unchanged except for the New Bengals, which are Rs. 2 higher.

The cloudy and unseasonable weather which has latterly set in here prevailed this morning in several of the Cotton-growing districts, though no actual rain, beyond 72 cents at Bellary, and 29 cents at Hubli, is reported by to-day's telegrams. Cotton was arriving in small quantities at Agra; and in other districts of the Bengal circle, picking had partially begun, or was about to commence. In the Oomra circle, also, the plants were ready for picking in parts of the Barsee and Jalgaum districts; while at Khangaum and Dhulia the operation had begun in some fields, the crop estimate for the Dhulia district being 12 annas, and for Barsee 16. The weather remained seasonable at Broach, and the Cotton crop continued to flourish. In the Dhollera circle, the plants were in flower in the Wadwan and Veerumgaum districts, and looked healthy in the former; and at Bhownugger the flowering of the plants was advanced.

WHEAT.—A further advance of one anna per cwt. has taken place to-day in a firm market; but the higher rates have tended to restrict business and transactions have been upon only on a moderate scale. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91	per cent.	Rs.	5-13-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	„	„	5-12-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..........		„	5-7-0	„
Red Delhi		„	5-1-0	„
Hard Yellow..........		„	5-1-0	„
Red Ahmedabad		„	5-0-0	„
Hard Red		„	4-13-0	„

SEEDS have been steady in tone, with a moderate business passing, but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	689	bales.
Wheat	23,388	cwts.
Linseed	1,243	„
Gingelly................................	1,438	„
Poppyseed	1,183	„
Castorseed	1,224	„

FREIGHTS are firm, with a fair demand for tonnage, but business is checked by the high rates demanded. Wheat tonnage, for picked ports, for April-June shipment, has been let at 25s. per ton; and an April-May steamer, Wheat limited to one-half, has been fixed at 24s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning 1-32d. higher than Saturday's closing rates, and has been steady, not to say firm, throughout the day, but with only a small business passing. Sales of Merchants' Bills are reported at 1s. 5 1-32d. for January delivery, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for April-May, for three months' Credits; ready rates being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.		......	1s. 4 23-32 to ⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		......	1s. 4 23-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		...	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Credits	3	do. ...	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Francs	3	do. ...	1·78¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, with Saturday's final quotations for Fours rather more than maintained, closing rates this evening being 106⅜ for cash; 106⅓ for the next Settlement, and 105¾ for the December account; with 105½ nominal still quoted for 4 per cent.

SHARES have been quiet generally, but steady, at previous rates, but a few changes have taken place in Mill and Press Scrip at our revised quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

◆

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—DUTHIE—October 14, at North Silver-street, Aberdeen, Thomas Edge Anderson, Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co., Zanzibar, to Jessie Mary, daughter of late Robert Duthie, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, Bombay.

BEVAN—HODGSON—October 14, at St. Ann's Church, Indore, Central India, James Forbes Bevan, of the Indian Civil Service, to Laura Margaret, daughter of William Hodgson, of Elmcroft, Darlington.

BROOKS—MORRIS—October 15, at St. Paul's, Addlestone, Charles Thorne, son of late Benjamin Brooks, Esq., late of Perry House, Sydenham, to Emma Sarah, daughter of late F. J. Morris, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

CLARKE—WARDEN—October 17, at St. Mary's, Clapham, Sussex, Ronald Stanley, son of Rev. Prebendary L. S. Clarke, to Cecile Harriet, daughter of John Warden, Indian Civil Service, Retired.

GRAHAM—GAVIN—October 13, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Norwood, Thomas Lynedoch Graham, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, and Advocate of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope, son of the late Robert Graham, of Fintry, and of the Mains, Wynberg, S.A., to Annye Ismena Prior, daughter of late Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, M.A., Senior Chaplain, H.M.I.E.S.

DEATHS.

HASELWOOD—October 11, on board s.s. Hydaspes, at Brindisi, R. W. B. Haselwood, R.N.R., Commander, P. and O. Co.'s Service, 42.

MACKENZIE—October 15, at Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, London, Frances Moore, wife of Henry Somerset Mackenzie, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

OAKES—October 22, at Kensington, Col. R. E. Oakes, Bengal Retired List.

RITCHIE—On board the Rewa, B.I.S.N., Surg.-Maj. J. H Ritchie, M.D., Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, and Principal, Medical College, Madras.

SMITH—October 13, at London, John Phin Smith, M.D., formerly of Edinburgh, afterwards of Calcutta.

MEXICO.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—August 8, at Santa Catalina, Mexico, the wife of James Young, of a son.

DEATH.

YOUNG—September 4, at Santa Catalina, Mexico, after three weeks' illness, James Young, late of Bombay, leaving a wife and child totally unprovided for.

LANOWLI.

DEATH.

SWAN—November 9, at Lanowli, Gladys Dora, second daughter of Hugh and Frances Swan.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DIGGES—October 23, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Digges, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUSH—HILSON—October 23, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Revd. T. Cromwell Bush, Vicar of Queen Camel Bath, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Revd. W. H. Bray, Chaplain of Darjeeling, and the Revd. H. Guise B. Cowley, Chaplain of Rangoon, James Graham second son of the Revd. Paul Bush, Hon. Canon of Truro and Rector of Duloe, Cornwall, to Catherine, second daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General Archibald Hamilton Hilson, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

COMMELINE—PORTER—November 2, at All Saints' Church, Allahabad, by the Revd. L. Klugh, Francis Henry Bagot Commeline, 2nd Bengal Lancers, to Georgy Blanche Brassey, eldest daughter of Fortescue W. Porter, Bengal Civil Service.

BIGGS—MACKENZIE—November 3, at St. Mary's, Poona, by the Revd. J. H. Beck, Chaplain of Poona, the Revd. Walter Bree Hesketh Biggs, eldest son of the Revd. G. Hesketh Biggs, J.P., Vicar of Ettington, Warwickshire, to Amy Frances, second daughter of Mrs. Mackenzie, Barasef, Lillington, Warwickshire.

DEATH.

SYMINGTON—October 26, at Chundeechera Tea Estate, South Sylhet, from fever, Andrew Symington, eldest son of Rev A Symington, Greenock, aged 24 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

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B. V.—We cannot insert a letter under the conditions on which you send it to us.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1891.

THE Indian Telegraph Department, unlike the Post Office, pays its way, and earns a small percentage on the capital cost. The latter has now been brought up to a little over five crores—part of the public debt of India, be it remembered, of which we are reminded when it is sought to prove that the British rule in this country has been a costly failure. For this part of the public debt a valuable asset can be shown. It is true that the net dividend earned is small. Last year, according to Mr. Brooke's Administration Report, it was 1·994 against 2·193 in the previous year. But the net dividend does not accurately represent the earning power of the Indian Telegraphs. A large part of the traffic is on State account, and if this is reckoned at the usual scale of payment the year's working showed in 1890-91 a dividend of a little over four and a quarter per cent. on the capital outlay. That this, or a large part of it, should be included in the traffic is obvious, since, if the lines were owned by private companies instead of by the State, the Government would have to pay for their messages at full value. It may fairly be said, therefore, that the Telegraph are a profitable investment for the State. Like the Post Office, the Telegraph Service is one of which the public are making increasing use. There was a small increase in the number of messages and in the earnings in 1889-90; last year the increase was much larger—that is to say, 1,73,383 additional inland messages last year and a lakh and three-quarters additional in the earnings. The total expenditure was nearly forty-seven lakhs, and the total revenue sixty-eight lakhs and a quarter, leaving a surplus of nearly twenty-one and a half lakhs. It should be stated, however, in part explanation of the increased earnings of the lines, that the mileage increased last year by 1,791 miles of line and 7,373 miles of wire, so that India now possesses over thirty-seven thousand miles of line, and over 113,000 miles of wire. Compared with this the operations of the Telephone Companies are of small importance. But they, too, show an almost unbroken tendency to increase. Nine years ago there were 244 subscribers in all India; last year the companies in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Moulmein, and Rangoon had just over a thousand subscribers, and their receipts showed an increase of ten thousand rupees, the amount of gross rental being Rs. 2,12,757. The business, however, ought still to be capable of large development. The largest of the Indian Presidency cities are still far behind some of the smallest of the American towns, in this respect, though the adaptability of the telephone to business requirements is scarcely less great here than it is there. The State use of the telegraphs is large and constant, and over half a million Government messages were sent last year. But it is not extravagant, and the increase on the year seems to have been due entirely to the requirements of the Hazara, Miranzai, and Chin Lushai Expeditions. The services of the Department during these little campaigns have been cordially recognized by the Government, and there is no part of modern warfare in India which seems more certain to be carried out with thoroughness and success than the field telegraph. There has been a continued reduction in the cost of foreign telegrams on State account, the result mainly of a word-code introduced by Mr. Lane. Last year's inland private telegrams numbered 23,65,028, the value being over twenty-four and a half lakhs. It is interesting to notice the classification of these telegrams. Over twenty-two thousand were from messages of the value of about seventy thousand rupees, the bulk of these being deferred messages. Deferred messages, which when sent to a distance conveniently replace the post office, are chiefly in favour with the ordinary transmitter, nearly twelve lakhs of messages of this kind being entered under the heading of private telegrams. In value, however, the ordinary telegrams came first; these stand at considerably over twelve lakhs against a little under eight lakhs, the value of deferred private messages. It is understood to be still under discussion whether the cost of telegrams should be reduced. A four-anna minimum would, it is believed, be warranted by the success of sixpenny telegrams at home, and it seems anomalous that while in India the Government carries at half the rate charged by the English post office, the telegraph minimum should still be considerably above that in England. We have a poorer population to deal with, but then, of course, our distances are much greater, and we cannot be indifferent to the narrow margin between income and expenditure in the Telegraph Department. Amongst the miscellaneous services rendered to the public by the Department is the transmission of money orders by telegraph. The receipts during the last three years show an increase, and testify, as Mr. Brooke says, that the introduction of this class of remittances is meeting a public want. But it is evident, nevertheless, that this telegraphic money order system has not yet got beyond the day of small things, for only Rs. 84,703 were remitted in this way last year. Is the system insufficiently known, or is the explanation that the charges are too high to attract the public? Here, however, is a branch of service in which the Indian Telegraphs have shown the way to the departments in England and on the Continent. In England telegraphic money orders have not yet, we believe, passed beyond the stage of local experiment. As to communications between England and Europe it is to be noted that the Red Sea route does not fully maintain the supremacy it used to enjoy over the Indo-European. It still has over half the traffic, but five years ago it had 58·23 per cent. of it, which is a difference. The Teheran line has increased from 40·67 per cent. of the traffic with Europe to 46·62, leaving the Turkish line, which does not always beat the mail, with under two per cent. However, the Eastern Telegraph Company have laid another cable between Suez and Bombay, and they are well prepared for any augmentation of traffic that the reduced rates with Australia may bring. Nothing is said about it in the report, but the Australians are taking full advantage of the recent reduction in rates, and the time has almost come when a strenuous effort should be made to persuade Government to put Indian foreign messages on an equally favourable footing. It has been demonstrated that a shilling a word rate is feasible if we can only trust the Afghans and their neighbours not to steal our wires between, say, Chaman and Meshed. That there are chances of various kinds to be reckoned with the interesting chapter on interruptions to communication shows plainly enough, though it is encouraging to know that it is not the untutored savage who does most mischief, but the riven, tree, and the rushing waters. Last year, of 1840 interruptions 148 were caused by malice and more than twice that number by falling trees. However, it has been found practicable to keep up the wires in Persia by paying for it, and it would be quite worth while to make new and audacious experiments in that direction, if thereby we could hasten the day when messages will be carried between Europe and India for a shilling a word.

THE desire of Government to foster local trades and industries is indicated by the resolution just issued in review of the working of the Stationery Department for the year now ended. Paper, envelopes, ink, and copying machines of local manufacture are shown to be in use, and experiments in all kinds of office necessaries of Indian manufactures are being made with a view to increased economy. The Superintendent of the Department, however, began the year with stock of the value of a lakh-and-a-half, and closes with little short of two lakhs-and-a-half—a noticeable fact when it is considered that stern economists urge the desirability of keeping down stocks. Stores of Indian manufacture, to the value of about three lakhs, have been during the year substituted for articles of European manufacture, and a total saving of almost a lakh of rupees has thus been effected. A still greater substitution might have been recorded, but for the inability of Indian manufacturers to supply certain qualities of paper which were demanded. The Reay Mills were unable to supply them owing to the lowness of the contract rates, and other mills applied to quoted very much in excess of the English rates, so the Secretary of State was indented upon. It is satisfactory to read, however, that the paper-making industry in this country is fast developing, and it is expected that the Indian mills will shortly be able to compete successfully with England. Blue-black ink, of local manufacture, has been found to serve well, and country-made envelopes, though not so good as English, have answered fairly well. Country-made blotting paper has, however, formed a subject of complaints, and the Superintendent of Stationery has been obliged to recommend the purchase of a superior variety at a slightly increased cost. This fact is recorded somewhat apologetically as though the Superintendent regarded it as the one dark blot on the fair pages of his report. Blotting paper which will not enable a prying subordinate, with the aid of a mirror, to decipher the purport of a letter his chief has dried thereon, should of course be condemned. The life of a subordinate would hardly be worth living if it were not for the compensating glimpses he obtains of his superiors' secrets through the medium of his blotting paper. Few, however, will complain at the increased expenditure on this score. Had it not been sanctioned a general retrograde movement might have been made and sand-boxes developed into a considerable item. In these days of higher education the man who uses a sand-box may be taken as an abandoned creature for whom there is little hope. It further appears from the report that matters as weighty as those which divided the Big-endians and the Little-endians in Liliput have been occupying the minds of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. The opinion of the latter was invited on certain points with a view to the reduction of expenditure on quills, and they were informed "that this Government approves of the proposal to continue the supply of swan-quills to certain high officials, and that in view of the small saving which the substitution of nibs for goose-quills would involve and the inconvenience it might cause to officers and establishments accustomed to the use of quills, this Government were not prepared to recommend the substitution proposed." And so in this battle of the quills the local Government for the present remains victorious. In addition to the prospect of obtaining a C.S.I. or a C.I.E. there is, for the young civilian, another goal to aspire to—the right to use a swan-quill pen which, we presume, is to have the relative rank of the Field Marshal's bâton. It is right then that quills be not made common. The Government of India will not accept defeat, and now goes so far as to suggest the use of steel pens. Steel pens are even a step lower than goose quill nibs, and it remains to be seen whether Government officials of all ranks will not combine to stave off this indignity. Another item of the resolution which calls for remark is that regarding the proposed abolition of the cyclostyle and the substitution of country made copying presses. It is doubtful whether the matriculated student is not the cheapest possible copying machine, but two presses of local manufacture have been ordered, and the Commissioner of Police and the Commissioner in Sind as being, it is assumed, the most long-suffering and most deeply-interested in scientific research, have been selected to try these machines and report upon them. During the year the amalgamation of the stationery offices of Bombay and Madras has been contemplated, as was the case with the clothing establishments of the two presidencies, but Madras is determined that she will not lose her individuality without a struggle, and this proposal has been abandoned.

"THE Rohillas," says Macaulay, in the most brilliant of his endeavours to misrepresent the history of British rule in India, "were distinguished from the other inhabitants of India by a peculiarly fair complexion. They were more honourably distinguished by courage in war and by skill in the arts of peace." Macaulay's fine writing would have been reduced to an absurdity if the Home Secretar
of Hyderabad, in recently drawing up a r
lution for the Minister upon the report
the Rohilla Committee for the past five
had placed this memorable passage fr
Essay on Warren Hastings at the to
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tion for these gentlemen. They flocked to Hyderabad in numbers far in excess of the need for them, and the result was that while some few succeeded in obtaining employment, the majority were left without means of support. Many of them, thereupon, betook themselves to the free delights of the dacoit's life. With only an ill-organized police to deal with, and a peasantry unable to take care of themselves, they soon became a power for mischief. They re-enacted in Hyderabad on a small scale the descent from the hills of Afghanistan upon a helpless Hindu peasantry in Rohilkhand which Macaulay and Burke strangely forgot when they were pleading the cause of this robber race against the British. Several thousands of them were convicted and punished for various forms of depredation, but these efforts did not prevent new Rohillas from coming on, or prevent old ones from breaking out into crime. Eleven years ago, therefore, the Nizam's Government appointed a special committee to deal with the Rohillas, their instructions generally being to grant permits to those already in Hyderabad, and who might be regarded as less undesirable characters than their neighbours, and to arrest and deport *mauvais sujets*. The ways and means adopted for doing this need not be described in detail. There has been, we are afraid, an unnecessarily free expenditure upon establishments, but in three years nearly as many thousand Rohillas were dealt with, some being allowed to remain in consideration of the fact that they had lived honest lives. Others were taken to Peshawar at the cost of the Government, and a few returned to their native land at their own charge. The number who require to be dealt with appears to have diminished largely of late. The Rohilla knows that he has to behave himself as the price of dwelling in the land, and his survival in Hyderabad is now a survival of the fittest. But the story contained in this official paper is a curious illustration of the sheer waste of sentiment and of sympathy for which historians and partizans are so often responsible. A document like the Nawab Fateh Nawaz Jung's Rohilla report, had it appeared on the morrow of the issue of a certain famous essay, would have made Macaulay look supremely ridiculous.

EXCEPT on the supposition that Sir John Gorst wishes to part from the India Office or that the India Office wishes to part from Sir John Gorst, it is difficult to understand why the Under-Secretary of State for India is to succeed Mr. Jackson, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, as Financial Secretary of the Treasury. Sir John Gorst will draw another £500 a year at the Treasury, but an appointment of £2,000 a year is not promotion to an official of his departmental and parliamentary standing. In his new office he will have to work harder than he has done in St. James's Park, and he will get little additional *kudos* for his labours. No appointment that could have been given to Sir John Gorst after his long and able service in his recent post would have been promotion that did not carry Cabinet rank with it. The Financial Secretaryship of the Treasury does not take him into the Cabinet; it does not even take him to its threshold. He is still to be kept in a place of mediocrity, perhaps as a punishment for being anything but a mediocrity himself. Some other explanation may be forthcoming; but until it comes we shall think that Sir John Gorst has been transferred to the Treasury, not so much for the good of the Treasury or for his own advantage, as out of respect for the feelings of Lord Cross, between whom and him it is notorious that long before the famous Manipur speech was delivered no love was lost. As to the succession to Sir John Gorst, shall we be told that the appointment lies—as we were told the appointment to the Under-Secretaryship of the Foreign Office lay—between Mr. J. M. Maclean and Mr. George Curzon. Both are likely enough to be heard of in connection with the appointment, and for a few days prophecy should be silent on the subject. The most serious disqualification of both for a place in the India Office is that they are not entirely ignorant of India.

THE leading journal across the Tweed, in common with many other papers throughout the United Kingdom, comments on the great Diamond case. The *Scotsman* expresses the opinion that the young Nizam's action in deciding to give evidence, whatever the merits of the suit may turn out to be, is worthy of all praise. "It is the finest tribute we have yet had, in the history of our Indian Empire, to the equality of the law, to the unity of the Empire, and to the civilising effect of the Christian administration of the Queen-Empress. It would have delighted the heart of that great jurist, the late Sir Henry Maine, and of that wise friend of our Indian Feudatories, the late Sir Henry Durand, R.E."

THE rough survey for the proposed line from Mombassa to the Victoria Nyanza, to which we referred yesterday, will be carried out under the direction of Captain MacDonald, who will be assisted by Lieutenant Twining and Lieutenant Austin. The party, which consists of about fifty Pathans, trained to survey work, will sail for Aden to-day by the Rubattino steamer, *en route* for Mombassa.

HER MAJESTY'S ship Blanch
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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

NEW OFFICE FOR SIR JOHN GORST.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

It is officially announced that Mr. W. L. Jackson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary for India, replaces Mr. Jackson at the Treasury.

THE FAILURE OF A BERLIN BANK.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.

It is stated that the liabilities of the Berlin Bank amount to several million marks, whilst the assets are small.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Nov. 9.

The Governor arrived here at 7-30 this morning, and was met at the station by Mr. Woodburn, Collector. On landing on the Gidu Bandar the Mirs of Hydrabad and Mirpur were presented to his Excellency, who was received by Major Riddell, commanding a guard-of-honour of the 2nd Beloochis. The Battery fired a salute. His Excellency visited the lunatic asylum and model farm; drove to the fort and ascended the bastion. From here he drove through the city to the Mirs' tombs. After inspecting the site for the new gaol, he drove back to the Collector's bungalow for breakfast. This afternoon the Governer receives visits from the Mirs and holds a durbar afterwards.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The cyclone seems to have done very considerable damage to such country craft as came within it vortex; and all steamers which have arrived here report witnessing frequent proofs of such disaster. The s. s. Warren Hastings reports particularly of a sad case of a shipwreck after passing Short Island on her voyage up Calcutta from Chandbally on the 7th instant. She came upon a buggalow, which had been upset and found three men clinging to her keel; these were the captain, the mate, and the kalassi who on being rescued reported that they were two days in the position from which they had been rescued, and that eleven others, who formed the crew of the craft, had last been seen clinging to rafters, and a few being in a punt. These were not seen anywhere although the captain of the Warren Hastings went out to search for them. The captain of the buggalow also reported that his son and the son of the mate who were with them on the keel of the vessel had early on the morning of the previous day been dragged off and devoured in their presence by sharks, a shoal of which surrounded the wreck. So far only British vessels, which have been reported as having experienced any damage in the cyclone are the s. s. Lena which arrived this port in Sunday and Annie Main which came up the river to-day. The Lena lost her foremast, and her sails were torn into ribbons. The Annie Main has been dismasted, and her sails, too, are in shreds. The Lena had 800 emigrants returning from Demerara on board. The marine authorities sent out several steamers to the head of the Bay to see what assistance can be rendered to the shipwrecked crews.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a numerously-attended meeting of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce it has been unanimously agreed that a standing sub-committee be appointed to advise the Chamber on indigo matters.

THE MANIPUR PRISONERS.

Early yesterday morning a special train brought to Calcutta, Kula Chundra Singh, the ex-Maharaja of Manipur; and Angao Sen, his brother, the third Prince of Manipur, who during the revolt at Manipur was known as the new Senapati. These will be despatched to the Andamans by next steamer to work out their life in imprisonment, to which their original sentence of capital punishment has been committed for complicity in the murder of Mr. Quinton and his associates. In the same train thirteen other Manipuri prisoners were brought down; all of whom go into exile with the above princes for similar offence. On the arrival at the Sealdah station they were handed over to a strong force of the local police, they having come all the way from Manipur under military escort. They were promptly conveyed to the Alipore Jail pending embarkation on the 20th for Port Blair. The secret of their arrival was kept so well that no crowd was at the station to see the prisoners arrive; and a special train arrived so early in the morning that the attendance of a large police force attracted no attention.

A CHARGE OF SEDUCTION.

A European Government pensioner has laid a charge in the Police Court against a Mahomedan for enticing away his wife, also European, and having induced her to embrace Mahomedanism. They are at present living together as man and wife Warrants have been issued against the Mahomedan and the woman.

THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 9.

A parade of the regular troops and the Golcondah troops took place under Colonel Nevil, at the Golcondah parade-ground this morning in honour of his Highness the Nizam's birthday. Sir Asman Jah and a large number of the city nobles and officials in his Highness's service were present, also several ladies and gentlemen from Secunderabad.

THE NEW RESIDENT.

Mr. Plowden arrived by mail train last night, and was received at the Hyderabad station by the principal native officials. He takes over charge from Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick on Wednesday.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK.

The Nizam gave a farewell dinner to the Resident at the Chowmahile Palace on Saturday, to which sixty guests were invited.

THE 5TH GURKHAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

The detachment of the 5th Gurkhas, who were expected to arrive at Gilgit last Saturday, have experienced very severe weather on their march.

CLASSES FOR GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

Three classes for garrison instruction has been decided to be held annually in each of the three Presidencies, which will assemble in all the three Presidencies on 23rd January, 27th May, and 9th August, respectively. Each class is to consist of ten officers.

AMALGAMATION OF MOUNTED RIFLES.

The Sibsagar, Darrang, Lakhimpur, and Nowgong Mounted Rifles have been amalgamated into one corps, and designated as the Assam Valley Mounted Rifles. Major James Buckingham, C.I.E., the Commandant, Assam Valley Administrative Battalion is Lieutenant-Colonel commanding; Captain A. W. B. Kirwan, of the Lakhimpur; and Captain D. McT. Lumsden, of the Darrang Mounted Rifles, will be Majors in the Amalgamated Corps. Gorhat will be the head-quarters.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Although for some days previously Mr. Balfour's appointment as Leader of the House of Commons was a foregone conclusion, it was not until Monday that the formal announcement appeared in the newspapers. The Conservatives are delighted that a Liberal Unionist has not been chosen to succeed the late Mr. W. H. Smith, but they are rather nervous about the effect of Mr. Balfour's retirement from the Irish Office. It was the hope of many of Lord Salisbury's supporters that arrangements might be made to enable Mr. Balfour to retain the Irish Secretaryship for the rest of the present Parliament, and that his acceptance of the position of leader would not necessitate his becoming First Lord of the Treasury. The head of the Government has decided otherwise, though in order to allay the anxiety alluded to the word has gone round that Mr. Balfour will virtually be Irish Minister, and that Mr. Jackson—for it seems that he is to be the new Secretary—will be the obedient servant of his more gifted predecessor. An attempt to raise the cry of nepotism has not succeeded, for, although Mr. Balfour is hardly so able as some of his too enthusiastic admirers try to make out, it is evident that he owes his elevation to causes other than his relationship to the Marquis of Salisbury. Equally futile have been the efforts to stir up Conservatives against the head of their party because he did not confer with his followers before recommending the Queen to confer the vacant post on his distinguished nephew. A Liberal Prime Minister would in similar circumstances have acted precisely the same as Lord Salisbury. Those who are disposed to censure the Premier for being high-handed in the matter appear to forget that Mr. Balfour has not been chosen as leader of the Conservative party, but as Leader of the House of Commons. Moreover, Lord Salisbury did not come to a decision until he had ascertained the views of the people who had a right to be consulted. Lord Salisbury is plainly told that Mr. Goschen's "abnegation"—scoffers like Mr. Labouchere fail to see exactly how the abnegation comes in—merit "every form of recognition that the Unionist party can devise and carry into effect." Mr. Goschen's "abnegation" has given him a high and congenial ministerial post with a seat in the Cabinet. He could never have hoped to be selected for higher office in a Liberal Government. A great deal of wild talk is indulged in about the sacrifices made by Unionist Liberals in separating from Mr. Gladstone on the Home Rule question. The only man who really suffered very much is Sir Henry James, and, although he cannot expect ever to be Lord High Chancellor, some other means of rewarding him will probably be taken before there is a change of Government.

Simultaneously with the announcement of Mr. Balfour's promotion it is notified that a peerage of the United Kingdom is to be conferred upon Mrs. W. H. Smith. Canning's widow was ennobled, and the same honour was conferred upon Mrs. Disraeli in her husband's lifetime. That the wife of the Liberal leader is now plain Mrs. Gladstone is not the fault of her Majesty. All classes rejoice at the tribute of respect paid by the Sovereign to the memory of the lamented First Lord of the Treasury.

The Gladstonians are very indignant at what they consider the bad taste of some of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks at Sunderland the night before last. Some Conservatives express the opinion that Mr. Chamberlain would be more effective if he would stick to Home Rule, and leave censure of Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy to the Tory party. Mr. Chamberlain professes to think that the General Election will not be in favour of the Liberals, but if he considered only the interests of Unionists he would wish nothing better than that Mr. Gladstone should have a majority and that he should be allowed once more "to show what an awful mess he would make our affairs." Mr. Chamberlain ventured to say that six months would be enough. "Six months would once more involve us in foreign complications," besides plunging Ireland back into anarchy and creating rebellion among Mr. Gladstone's own supporters. Going on to speak more in detail of foreign policy Mr. Chamberlain declared that the influence of the country never stood higher than during the last five years. "There have been no wars," he observed. "I wish we could say the same of the period which preceded this. There have been no costly expeditions. There have been no votes of credit swallowing up the millions which had been saved in previous years, and as a consequence trade generally has been more prosperous than it has been for a long while before." This line of criticism is perfectly justifiable in the mouth of a Conservative, but Mr. Chamberlain was a member of the Government which made such an "awful mess" of "our affairs" in South Africa and elsewhere. When Lord Hartington was once called to account for shirking reponsibility in a similar though not identical way, he replied that in the period referred to he left his financial conscience in Mr. Gladstone's keeping. Did Mr. Chamberlain leave his foreign conscience in the same keeping? He could hardly plead this so far as Egypt is concerned, for it was not until after the visit to Cairo about which he waxed so eloquent the other day that he privately announced his conversion to Jingoism. It was, I believe, to our Ambassador in Paris, Lord Lytton, that Mr. Chamberlain made this interesting admission. The Egyptian question has suddenly become very prominent, and no Unionist speech is complete without a reference to Mr. Gladstone's now celebrated utterances at Newcastle. The anxiety of the opposition journals to explain away the meaning attributed to those words, instead of having the desired effect, seem only to have increased the eagerness of the Unionists to make capital out of the incident. Lord Kimberley, speaking in East Anglia last night, uttered a protest against Egypt being made a party question at all. He declares that the object of the Liberals will be to establish better relations with France respecting Egypt and, if possible, to come to an agreement upon the subject "with due regard to our national honour." In France there is a general expectation that we shall evacuate the country directly Mr. Gladstone returns to power, an expectation that has been fostered by papers which in other matters are not subject to illusions. If editors of French journals thought less of pandering to the prejudices of their readers a considerable amount of disappointment in the future might be averted. One paper in Paris has at last ventured to caution the people of France against assuming that the situation in Egypt will be changed by Mr. Gladstone's accession to office.

The quarrel between the two sections of the Irish party shows no abatement; indeed it is, if possible, more better than ever. Mr. John Redmond, who has been selected as the leader of the Parnellites, and who is standing for Cork, accuses his opponents of having degraded and disgraced public life in Ireland, and puts the blame of the revolt in the Irish party on Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien views Mr. Mahony with loathing and detestation. Mr. Mahony retorts that he views Mr. O'Brien with pity and contempt. Mr. Dillon, who has to be protected from the fury of the mob by "Balfour's minions," brings an ugly charge against Mr. John Redmond of having meditated desertion of Mr. Parnell when he was going down the hill. These and other mutual recriminations form the burden of the oratory which is now being poured forth in such a copious stream across the Channel. The fight in "rebel Cork" will be watched with great interest. The Unionists, hoping to profit by the dissensions of their enemies, have brought out a candidate, and it is hoped by the Anti-Parnellites that Mr. Michael Davitt will contest the seat in their interests. Whoever is finally selected to do battle with Mr. Redmond, the struggle will be an interesting and possibly momentous one. The pending elections in England are not attracting much attention, least of all the contest in the Strand. It is an open secret that Dr. Gutteridge came forward against the wishes of the Liberal leaders, and his candidature is strongly denounced by Mr. Labouchere. *Truth* sneers at Dr. Gutteridge's qualifications, but they are not inferior to those of the bulk of Metropolitan candidates on the Liberal side. It would be interesting to know why aspirants for Parliamentary honours, who would not be looked at in the provinces, find no difficulty in getting accepted for London constituencies.

Mr. Gladstone's intention to attend the Conference to be held in London shortly to consider the condition of the agricultural labourers is attracting a great deal of notice in political circles. The Liberals, not sure of capturing the boroughs at the general election, are determined, if possible, to secure the rural vote. According to present appearances the Gladstonian party will sweep the county constituencies.

The colossal statue that is to beautify the exterior of your new Municipal Buildings has been or is about to be shipped at Liverpool. In height 14½ feet, and weighing nearly five tons, it takes the form—so a Plymouth paper states—of "a winged female of stately mien, great grace of figure, and beauty of face and limb, and is emblematic of the city it is meant to adorn. The figure stands crowned with a civic crown, with feet firmly planted upon a wave-washed rock. In her right hand she holds up with extended arm the hull of a ship, whilst with the other she grasps a cornucopia or horn of plenty." The work has been executed by an Exeter man, Mr. Harry Hems, whose previous statues for local buildings appear to have given satisfaction in Bombay. West country people are naturally enough proud of the fact that the architect and sculptor of the civic palace of your city both hail from the West of England. Within the past few days there has been a revival of the suggestion that the City Corporation should build themselves a lordly Mansion House on the Embankment. The site recommended is the piece of land between the Temple Chambers and Sion College. Most persons would think that a better way of utilizing the vacant ground than to sell it to "General" Booth, who if he adhered to his promise to keep his corybants away from the Embankment, might run up a structure that would be a disfigurement to the finest thoroughfare in London. At any rate the front of the building would, doubtless, be covered with the startling announcements in gigantic letters peculiar to the Salvation Army. Upon æsthetic grounds, if upon no other, let us hope that the City Fathers, rather than hand over such a fine situation to the Booth barbarians, will use it for their own purposes, and better still ask your gifted fellow-citizen, Mr. Stevens, to send them a design. The present Mansion House costs almost as much as a royal residence for repairs, and as a social centre it is out of the way in these times, when it is no longer the fashion for our commercial magnates to live within sound of Bow Bells. The Lord Mayor is now the only City man whose domicile is in the City.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji returns to India by this week's mail. The Bombay Millowners' Association are to be congratulated on having sent such an efficient and energetic representative to the Hygienic Congress. Thanks to the paper read by him in the Demographical Division and the letters he has since contributed to the English Press, the Indian Factory Question is now better understood in this country than it was a few months ago. Even the leading journalistic supporter of the Lancashire manufacturers, the *Manchester Guardian*, in an article on Dr. Bahadurji's pamphlet, is driven to the admission that Mr. Holt-Hallett has made the most of the worst features of Indian Factory labour and, that, therefore, his statements cannot be accepted as quite fairly representing the average conditions. Although Dr. Bahadurji has carried dismay into the camp of the enemy it would not be safe to conclude that all danger is past. Their future action must be carefully watched, particularly as Governments are always more squeezable when a General Election is in view. By invitation of the Medical Society of London Dr. Bahadurji on Monday read an interesting and suggestive paper on "Dysentery" before the members of that learned body. The paper will, I understand, be published in the *Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal*.

After six months' voluntary isolation in various parts of Europe your Achilles of Social Reform, as he has been called, is about to return to Bombay. This time Mr. Malabari has kept his movements entirely in his own hands, and few knew of his presence in our midst. Some of his friends wished to present him with a congratulatory address and to entertain him at a Northbrook Club dinner, but these polite attentions were politely but firmly declined. A substantial offer from wealthy English admirers to enable him to recoup himself the pecuniary losses of the past few years was also refused. So determined was Mr. Malabari to be left alone that he even resisted the blandishments of those great ladies who wanted to lionise him in their drawing-rooms. Although he has shunned society Mr. Malabari has not been idle, and I should not be surprised if we heard soon of "an album of photographs" from his artistic pen, describing his impressions of English life in certain of its outer as well as inner phases. I see from a recently-published notice of Mr. Fisher Unwin's autumn publications that he is bringing out a new edition of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal's "Life of Malabari," with an introduction by Miss Florence Nightingale, who describes Mr. Malabari's reform movement as "perhaps the greatest the world has yet seen." I have mentioned that, in spite of his seclusion, Mr. Malabari has not been idle. He has, in fact, done useful work in various ways. The International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, for instance, owes much to his silent co-operation, though he did not attend a single meeting or even, for weeks, evaded the enterprising photographer, who is preparing a group of the hygienists. Mr. Malabari was foremost among the many gentlemen, European, and Native who helped the Honorary Secretary for India in securing an effective representation of Indian interests. I have often heard of Mr. Malabari's unostentatious efforts to engage sympathy with or to overcome prejudice against the more reasonable aspirations of the Indian political reformers. He has also exerted himself to remove the difficulties that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has to encounter in his desire to obtain a seat in Parliament. It is possible that as the result of Mr. Malabari's intervention a fresh move may be made for Mr. Dadabhai with the assistance of a prominent Liberal whose interest in India is well known. Mr. Malabari's health, I am glad to say, has benefited by his trip.

The many friends in India of Mr. C. Purdon-Clarke, C.I.E., will be glad to hear of his selection as Keeper or Curator of South Kensington Museum. He takes charge of the institution at a very important period in its history, the Government having recently resolved to remove the reproach of keeping the most splendid art collection in the world in a building unworthy of such treasures. Although several fine courts and galleries have been constructed during the past twenty years the facade and western courts have remained unbuilt. It is in these western courts that the India Museum, at present accommodated in a ramshackle place under the shadow of the Imperial Institute, now approaching completion, will find a permanent home, and the architect of the new buildings, Mr. Aston Webb, has, I am told, specially considered the requirements of the Oriental collections. Mr. Clarke still retains control of the Indian Museum, which in its new quarters will do more than ever to impress people at home with the artistic splendour and material resources of our Eastern Empire. In spite of its inaccessibility to the poorer parts of the Metropolis, the South Kensington Museum is growing in popularity every year. In August last the number of visitors was 120,251, the total admissions for the first nine months of this year being 710,422. Of these a large proportion were attracted to "India" as the Museum on the opposite side of the Exhibition road is called by the attendants. It is just thirty-four years since the South Kensington Museum was opened, and in that time it has been visited by nearly thirty million persons. Under the directions of so energetic and accomplished a Curator as Mr. Clarke, the Museum cannot fail to be increasingly useful to the community at large.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel S. B. Home, Bengal Infantry, General List, lately in command of the 40th B. I., has permission to retire from the service on Nov. 20.

General Barnard has proceeded from Jubbulpore to Bombay on temporary leave.

The Bombay Presidency assault-at-arms will be held at Poona on the 21st, 23rd, and 24th instant.

Captain Saville, 2nd Battallion, Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed, provisionally, aide-de-camp to Major-General Anderson, Commanding the Mhow district.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Duke of Connaught on Monday (10th ult.) opened a building to be used as the Portsmouth Garrison Church Soldiers' Room, where men will be enabled to meet for club purposes.

The Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, whose recent mesalliance caused his expulsion from Russia, will, it is said, receive his pardon on the occasion of the Czar's silver wedding.

"Truth" hears that Sir William Jenner has sent a message to the Queen cautioning Her Majesty against the risks of driving in an open carriage when the weather is cold and wet.

The Queen has intimated her intention of conferring the Order of the Garter on the new King of Wurtemberg, and it is probable (*Truth* says) that the Duke of Connaught will go later on a special mission to Stuttgart to invest His Majesty.

Prince George of Wales is, as we announced more than a month ago, to be appointed commander of the Anson, but the appointment will not be made until the return of the squadron from the winter cruise.

A great deal of anxiety is felt among members of the Royal Family (writes a London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*) on account of the state of the health of the Princess Maud of Wales, who in about three weeks leaves England again for a warmer climate, with Miss Scott as her companion.

Prince Metschersky (the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says) has published a letter in the *Grashdanin*, in which he says:—"Germany is not the most formidable enemy of Russia, who has most to fear from England. It would suffice for the English and Italian fleets to co-operate in the Mediterranean in order to send the French flying to their own ports, with a thousand expressions of regret and polite excuses. It is all very well to play the 'Marseillaise,' to borrow money from France, and abuse Germany with all the volubility at command; but the only Power at present requiring serious and not sentimental attention is England."

The Paris *Temps* published the following on Oct. 21:—"Some English journals have stated that M. de Reverseaux had returned to Cairo the bearer of fresh instructions, which would be equivalent to the abandonment of the policy hitherto pursued by France in Egypt. We are in a position to give a categorical denial to all rumours of this kind. Our agent at Cairo has received from the Quai d'Orsay instructions in conformity with the declarations repeatedly made by the Government on this question."

A Moscow telegram states that, owing to the failure of an important trading house, with liabilities amounting to three millions of roubles, of which scarcely a tenth is covered by assets, five firms of cloth manufacturers and cloth merchants, which were connected with the bankrupt firm in business, have suspended payment.

The French models have struck in Paris, and decided they will not sit to painter or sculptor who employs an Italian. The ordinary Parisian model asks 5fr. a day, a regulation minimum that has obtained for years. The Italian is glad to sit for 4fr. There are 992 models on the Paris official list, and of these 600 are Italians.

The new French ironclad Brennus was launched on Oct. 17 at Lorient by M. Barbey, Minister of Marine. The ideas developed in the plan of the Brennus are great swiftness, well-protected, and numerous guns, and immunity against small projectiles. She will not be completed before January 1893, and will cost 23,800,000f.

Plevna, a natural fortress by its position, is now being so strongly fortified as to become the chief bulwark of Bulgaria in case of its being overrun by an invader. No less than eight detached forts, on the system of General von Lowenhaupt, which best adapts itself to hilly and undulating ground, are to be built, and are partly already under construction. When they are finished Plevna will be one of the strongest fortified camps in Europe. From Plevna a broad military road, fifty-two kilometres in length, has already been constructed to the Danube fortress of Nikopolis, which is also a sort of natural fortress, being almost hidden beneath the elevated banks of the Danube.

The Russian rifle factories are turning out 430,000 repeating rifles annually, while a similar quantity is obtained from French factories. In all, however, 1,800,000 rifles are required for the Russian European army alone, which is to be armed with the new weapon by the summer of 1894.

"Miranda" is responsible for the following:—Dr. Reaney, Melborne, who recently died, was once the owner of a very interesting bit of jewellery, a magnificent chain composed of a series of links of beautifully chased gold, studded with precious gems, it was the work of a Melbourne jeweller, and cost £3,200. In 1878 Dr. Reaney visited England *en prince*, spending the pretty little sum of £13,000 on the trip. He brought his remarkable chain with him, and made excellent use of it by converting the beautiful links into brooches, and presenting one to each English lady whose hospitality he had enjoyed.

The general elections, held in Chili on Oct. 18, without any disorder, have resulted in the return to the Senate of thirty Liberals and two Clericals, and to the Chamber of Deputies of sixty-two Liberals and thirty-two Clericals.

A number of prominent capitalists are advocating the building of a railway connecting the systems of Peru, Chili, and the South American Republics with those of the United States, *via* the Isthmus of Panama.

The Russian Government has decided to make a considerable increase in the number of its consulates in Eastern Europe. In Servia four new Consuls are to be appointed, in Roumania six, in Turkey ten, and in Greece five.

Affairs are reported to be in a very unsettled state in the Argentine Republic, and it is said that the Cabinet is to be entirely reconstructed.

The present of artillery made by the Russian to the Servian Government consists of twelve batteries of eight large-calibre siege guns each.

The German Emperor has addressed a long telegram to the celebrated professor of physics, Dr. Helmholtz, conferring upon him the titles of Privy Councillor and Excellency.

The drawing of shares of the Panama Canal Company took place in Paris on October 15, No. 1,675,832 has won the first prize of 250,000f., and No. 599,666 has won 100,000f.

The German authorities are reported to be about to make an experiment on a large scale to test the possibility of reducing the term of military service from three years to two.

In addition to men-of-war, all the best liners and passenger boats are now lighted throughout entirely by electricity. The same system is also used by a few vessels of the merchant service, and even some Atlantic cattle-boats—the creature comforts of whose passengers are not usually much considered—have now quite discarded oil. A very serviceable improvement, writes the *Globe*, has been adopted on the steamship Naderi, now being built on the Tyne for the Bombay and Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company. All the lamps in the hold of this ship are so constructed that they may be disconnected and removed at any time with great ease, thus leaving the tween-decks perfectly clear in case it be desired to fill them up with cargo. The electric light on boardship is not worked directly from the ship's engines, as is often supposed, but from a small independent engine obtaining steam from the main boilers. The varying speed of the larger engines would cause a continual flickering in the lamps.

According to the *Gentlewoman*, Lord Rosebery will shortly marry again.

A New York telegram says the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has decided to issue 3,00,0000 debenture bonds for the purpose of building three new steamers for the China trade, if the company succeeds in obtaining the contract for the carriage of the Chinese mails. It is stated that the negotiations between the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Companies have resulted in the conclusion of an agreement, in virtue of which the latter will discontinue the mail service between San Francisco and China.

The German Emperor's beard (says *Vanity Fair*) may now be looked upon as a permanent fixture, the more so as the Mint has begun to issue gold pieces in which he is represented with a full beard. Many persons say that he has now a very striking resemblance to his father; and indeed, but for the date, the two coins might very easily be taken for one another. Prince Henry is following his imperial brother's example, and is growing a straw-coloured beard. He thus really looks more of a seaman.

An appropriation of 10,000,000dols. was made by the United States Congress to meet the demand for bounties on sugar, but it is now found that this amount will have to be very largely increased. It is said that one beet sugar factory in California claims more than 10,000,000 dols.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Peerage of the United Kingdom upon Mrs. W. H. Smith. In connection with this announcement the *Daily News* remarks that the historical precedent of Mrs. Canning's elevation to the peerage on her husband's death will be remembered. Only two months ago Lady Macdonald, widow of the great Canadian statesman, received a peerage with the title of Countess Earnscliffe. Many people will recall the circumstances under which Mr. Smith's early leader, Mr. Disraeli, as he then was, accepted a peerage on his wife's behalf while he himself preferred to remain in the House of Commons. Before he accepted an earldom, Lady Beaconsfield had been dead several year. Another noteworthy case is that of Lady Stratheden, who was made a peeress while her husband still held the office of Attorney-General. Peerages of the United Kingdom have been directly conferred on Baroness Burdett-Coutts and the Baroness Bolsover. There are, however, six ladies who succeeded to titles in the peerage—Baroness Berkeley, Baroness Berners, and Baroness Le Despencer, all in the peerage of England; and Baroness Kinloss, Baroness Nairne, and Countess Rothes, all in the peerage of Scotland.

The Colonelcy of the Scots Greys, vacant by the death of General Sir J. Bloomfield Gough, has been offered to and accepted by General G. C. Clarke, now Colonel of the Carabiniers. General Clarke exchanged to the Greys from the 89th Foot as Captain in 1845, and commanded the regiment from 1866 to 1869, serving with it in the Crimea, including the affair of McKenzie's Farm, battles of Balaclava, (sabre-cut on the neck) Inkerman, and Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (medal with three clasps, brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Fifth Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal). Lieutenant-General C. Sawyer, Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards, succeeds General Clarke at the head of the Carabiniers, to which regiment he exchanged as a Captain from the Buffs in 1846, and commanded from 1862, to 1867, including the Crimea from May 26, 1855—battle of Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol—and Indian Mutiny.

Attention has been called to the boots supplied to our soldiers, and the sufferings inflicted by them in the autumn manœuvres is being confirmed by several correspondents, who agree in stating that in the main the evil results from the boot being too short. The German pattern is much more serviceable, being of full length, with ample space at the toes, whilst the bottom is well nailed. Every one knows that a boot with any pretensions to heel requires to be of full length to prevent the foot pressed forward into the "toe." The German boot is found so satisfactory by the men that even when they come to ordering their own boots they will have nothing but the military pattern. The evil ought to be easy of remedy, and it has been brought into prominence none too soon.

The exercises of the Russian camp at Krasnoe Selo concluded with the manœuvres of two opposing forces. The North and South Corps each had a force comprising two infantry divisions, one cavalry division, and a corresponding proportion of guns—the exact detail being North Corps, 34 battalions, 25 squadrons, and "Sobnias" 84 guns: the South Corps, 26½ battalions, 26 squadrons, and 60 guns. Adjutant-General Mansey (commander of the Guard Corps) was in command of the North Corps, whilst the southern force was under the orders of Lieutenant-General Daniloff (commander of the 1st Army Corps). According to the general idea the North Corps, which had disembarked at Oranbery and advanced towards Gatschina, based itself upon the fleet with a view to gaining possession of that town. On the evening of the 13th August it had only pushed forward as far as Krasnoe Selo, with 18 battalions and a suitable proportion of cavalry and artillery (the advanced guard and outposts being a little farther advanced towards Gatschina), whilst the remaining forces on the same evening disembarked near Oranberg, and were not in motion until the evening of the 15th August. The South Corps was by supposition advancing along the Warsaw high road in order to drive the attacking force back upon the sea, and had on the 13th, towards evening, reached with its advanced troops and advanced guard a position north of Gatschina, and was on the 14th August confinding the protection of Gatschina to the advancing reinforcements to oppose the concentration of the enemy and to interpose between his dissevered forces. This would naturally compel the North Corps to accept more definite action, and place the South Corps, as more concentrated, in the advantage. The Kaiser was thus enabled to observe, with his suite, the opposing movements of the cavalry, entrustod as usual with the duties of reconnaissance.

One of the very few non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers who ever attained to a commission in the Line has died, in Captain Cornelius Godfrey, a quartermaster on the retired list. The deceased, who had served with the Sappers and Miners in the expedition to the Baltic in 1854, and in the trenches before Sebastopol, taking part also in the siege and capture of Bomarsund, was promoted from colour-sergeant to a commission in the Land Transport Corps during the last months of the Crimen war, and on the break up of the corps was made quartermaster of the 2nd Battalion 18th Royal Irish. He was afterwards quartermaster of the 12th Depot Battalion, at Athlone, from 1861 to 1865, and on the 2nd Battalion 4th King's Own, from 1865 to 1871, when he retired. The late Lieutenant William Read, and Mr. J. J. Grinlinton, now holding a good colonial appointment in Ceylon, and among the very few officers who have passed from the ranks of the scientific corps to a commission in the Line. In the Crimean Gazette which gave Captain Godfrey his first commission another sergeant of Sappers and Miners was promoted into the Land Transport Corps, but his commission was forfeited some few years later for misconduct.

The modified claims of the Naval Warrant Officers will at no distant date be again drawn attention to in Parliament, and a service paper learns on good authority that Sir Anthony Hoskins is in favour of granting them not only an increase of pay and pensions, but also improved status. Upwards of 1,000 Warrant Officers, it is said, have, since the first "petition" was issued, agreed amongst themselves as to the requirements that should be made. They desire to have some prospect held out to them of attaining to a position similar to that enjoyed by the Army Quartermaster, and this seems reasonable, and the only form of promotion from the ranks that is at present desirable. Had the Warrant Officers thus framed their petition in the first instance, much misunderstanding would have been avoided; but there is reason to believe that in asking for more than they either hoped for or desired, the Warrant Officers only wished to attract greater attention to their claims than they might otherwise have received.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the above body was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Offices. Mr. George Cotton, President, occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Brigade Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosroo Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, T. B. Kirkham, Rai Bahadur Luchman Singh, Mr. Meherjibhai Rustamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, H. M. Phipson, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

THE GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES.

In the absence of Mr. G. W. Roughton, Dr. Thomas Blaney moved: "That the President be requested to address Government with a view of ascertaining whether it will not, in future years, be possible to locate the temporary remount establishment in some other position than the site on the Kennedy Sea Face, which has of recent years been utilised for the purpose; inasmuch as the buildings now annually erected on such site not only constitute a grievous eyesore to the best part of the City at the time when it is most frequented, but greatly interferes with the use by the citizens for the purposes of recreation and sports of a large portion of the Kennedy Sea Face."

Dr. Blaney contended that by the existence of the stables the public were denied the use of a large and very important piece of recreation-ground. He did not think they would be putting Government into any difficulty by asking them to remove the stables to some other part of the city. It was not for the Corporation to tell Government where they should place them, but he might point out that there was a site at Parel which would meet the requirements of the case.

Dr. Shroff seconded the motion.

Brigade Surgeon Banks said the stables were used for a very important purpose, and it was most essential that they should be in a convenient place. The alternative site suggested by Dr. Blaney was entirely unsuitable. They might just as well send the horses to Poona as to Parel. He did not think the piece of ground occupied was a spot on which very much recreation had ever taken place, and it would be very undesirable to ask Government to make any change in the location of the stables.

Mr. H. M. Phipson was afraid that if they harassed Government in the matter they might move the animals on to the Maidan where some were at present stalled, and that was not at all desirable. Only a few nights ago he was walking from the theatre along the Maidan when he suddenly found himself amongst the hind legs of a lot of Government mules picketed there, and he feared that if they complained about the stables on the Kennedy Sea Face, Government might move the animals on to the Maidan which was not at all to be desired.

Mr. K. M. Shroff pointed out that there was a "delightful" spot at the foot of Malabar Hill, which belonged to Government, and would provide admirable accommodation for the horses. It was very undesirable that the public should be prevented from using a valuable piece of recreation ground owing to it being occupied by a stable which could be placed elsewhere.

Mr. Wacha supported the original motion, and in doing so said the Government had no more right than the Corporation to create a nuisance on a public place, and there could be no doubt as to the present remount stables being a nuisance.

Mr. Kirkham very much questioned the wisdom of sending any representation to Government of the kind suggested. The fact that the motion had been prepared by Mr. Roughton precluded altogether the idea that it could have been made in any vexatious spirit towards Government, because they all knew Mr. Roughton's great military ardour, and that there was no one in Bombay less likely to offer vexatious opposition to any military proposals than the gentleman from whom the motion emanated; but notwithstanding that he repeated that the wisdom of making such a representation to Government was highly questionable. There could be no doubt at all that the military authorities had most carefully considered which was the best place for the stables in Bombay, and he was fully prepared to back the opinion of those authorities against the casual and irresponsible suggestions of gentlemen who had not considered the matter. He would ask under what Section of the Municipal Act it became the business of the Corporation to revise and review the action of Government in the Military Department, and he further observed that he should like to know whether any petitions had been received as to the stables being a nuisance? Personally, he had never heard of such a complaint. He suggested to the mover that having called public attention to the matter he should be content and withdraw it, and not run the risk of receiving a "snub" from Government in reply to the representation it was proposed to make.

Dr. Balchandra thought that before taking any other steps they should ascertain whether the stables were a nuisance, and moved as an amendment that the matter should be referred to the Acting Municipal Commissioner with a request that he would report as to whether the stables were really a nuisance.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, in seconding the amendments, said, the site on which the stables were situate was a place to which large crowds of people resorted in the evenings, but at the same time it must be remembered that the space between Churney Road on the one side and the Marine Lines on the other was very extensive, and the stables occupied only a corner of the large space available. Still if the stables were a nuisance it was their duty as members of the Corporation to see that such nuisance was removed.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury was of opinion that on sanitary grounds no better or less objectionable site could be found in Bombay than that on which the stables stood at present. So far as he knew the rate-payers had no right on the ground in question, and if they went to Government as proposed, the chances were that Government might fence off the ground, and so prevent their access to it. Therefore they should not move in the matter.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee thought that if the stables were a nuisance their energetic Health Officer would have made a report to that effect long ago. It was not at all necessary for them to go into that question, and in his opinion they should not interfere in a question like the one before them.

Colonel Merewether entirely agreed with the gentlemen against action being taken in the matter. Every thing connected with the Government remount arrangements was of the greatest possible importance, and it was their bounden duty to do all in their power to assist those operations. The site suggested at Chowpatty was entirely unsuited to the purpose on account of the moist nature of the ground, and the horses if allowed to stand there for a short time would go away seriously injured. The space occupied by the stables formed a very small proportion of the space available for recreation purposes, and the nature of the ground being very rough it was quite unfitted for recreative purposes.

Dr. Weir, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, said that much he intended to say had already been said. It was perfectly true that there was no drainage on the site on which the stables existed, but it was equally true that the ground was only used for a short time and as a matter of fact they had not received any complaints from the numerous residents of Malabar Hill who passed by the place twice or thrice every day. He did not think there was any objection to Dr. Balchandra's amendment, and he had no doubt that if it was shown to Government that a nuisance arose from the existence of the stables, their complaint would receive attention. But if they went to Government and demanded them to remove the stables from which the Army of India was supplied, the Corporation would not meet with much satisfaction. If the amendment was carried he should be very glad to inspect the stables as he had often done and report the result.

Mr. Khote was in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Wacha repeated that the stables were a nuisance, and added that if they had been near the residences of the *burra sahebs* of the city the military authorities would have been approached and the nuisance removed.

Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee observed that the military authorities regarded the stable as a nuisance was clear from the fact that the stables were not placed on the Sea Face in front of the military bungalows in Marine Lines.

Brigade Surgeon Banks pointed out that he believed he was correct in stating that during the greater part of the time the stables were located on the Kennedy Sea Face the wind generally blew from the land out to sea and not *vice-versa*.

Dr. Blaney in reply, said he did not anticipate the "snub" from Government to which Mr. Kirkham had referred for the proposition was a very reasonable one. As to what had been said by Mr. Duxbury, he remarked that the ground in question had been made up by the rupees of the public of Bombay, and in the days of speculation it was handed over to Government as a free gift. The people had spent a crore and a half of rupees in reclaiming that land and Government would never have been able to put a remount stable there at all if it had not been for the generosity —or the "foolery"—of the people of Bombay. (Laughter.) He asked the Corporation to dismiss from their minds the imaginary threats referred to by Mr. Duxbury asbeing quite beside the question.

The President then put the amendment to the meeting and it was declared carried, 15 votes being given for and 14 against it. On being submittted as a substantive motion however it was lost as 18 votes were given against the 11 recorded in its favour.

The President thereupon put the original proposition to the meeting as the substantive motion.

Mr. Kirkham protested against this and asked whether it was possible for two substantive motions to be before the Oorporation at one time. As the amendment, which had become the substantive motion, was lost he contended there was nothing more to put to the meeting and the matter must drop.

The President, however, ruled that the course he had taken was quite in order, and put the original motion with the result that it was adopted by 14 votes to 12.

THE MORTALITY AMONGST MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

The Corporation sanctioned, in consequence of the Health Department being 100 pairs of bullocks short, and many bullocks of that department were suffering from foot and mouth disease, the hiring for a period of two months of fifty carts with bullocks and drivers at a cost of Rs. 3,584. The Corporation further sanctioned the writing off from the live-stock return of the Health Department, of Rs. 1,953, being the book value of 31 bullocks that died during the quarter ending 31st August, 1891.

Mr. Wacha: I do not believe in this mortality. It is a humbug, and therefore, I will vote against it.

PURCHASE OF BRICKS.

The Corporation considered the recommendation of the Standing Commttttee with reference to the purchase of bricks.

Colonel Merewether moved, and Mr. Kirkam seconded, "That on account of the special reasons stated by the Acting Commissioner, the Corporation advanced Rs. 20,000 from surplus cash balances to meet the cost of purchasing 10 lakhs of the best bricks suitable for building drainage and other works from the makers direct."

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal pointed out that the recommendation only came to the Corporation on the casting vote of the chairman of the Standing Committee. The proposal of the Commissioner was that the Muuicipality should accept delivery of the whole 10 lakhs of bricks at one time, to which an amendment was proposed that the bricks should only be taken from the manufacturer as they were required. He now moved as an amendment that the bricks be only received from the manufacturer as required.

Mr. Dharamsi seconded.

Mr. Kirkham said he was in favour of giving the Executive what they required and the responsibility would then be on their shoulders.

Dr. Banks supported that view, and remarked that the Commissioner had said that no good bricks cou'd be got unless a contract was entered into for a large supply at one time.

Mr. Wacha remarked that the Corporation gave power to the Executive, but he did not see where the responsibility came in. If any thing went wrong the Executive always had some plausible excuse to offer. The Corporation never seemed to do its business on ordinary business principles.

On the recommendation of Colonel Merewether Mr. Rienzi Walton was asked to give his views on the matter.

Mr. Walton said they had always found in the course of their works a great difficulty in getting bricks reliable in size, shape, and quality. At the commencement of any work they always got a fairly good brick, but as they went on they deteriorated and often work was delayed in consequence. The reason for having the whole 10 lakhs delivered, at one time was that they could examine them at leisure and be sure of having them when they were required. The objection to the amendment was that it left them in exactly the same position as they were at present.

Dr. Blaney said he had heard all those arguments before from Mr. Arthur Crawford when he recommended them to start the Panwell bricks works. They bought land, put down engines, made their own brick, and at a cost of Rs. 28 per thousand. He would support Mr. Javerilal's amendment.

Dr. Weir remarked that they would be landed in exactly the same difficulty by the amendment as that they now sought to extricate themselves from. He suggested as a compromise that half the quantity should be purchased.

Colonel Merewether said his belief was that the passing of the proposal was of great importance to the Municipality. It was a fact that the Bombay brick was about the worst in existence, and he reminded Dr. Blaney that he (Col. Merewether) at one time was glad to purchase Panwell bricks at Rs. 35 per 1,000.

The amendment on being put was carried and also adopted as a substantive motion.

The Corporation then adjourned until Thursday.

MRS. BESANT'S TOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 1st September, alluding to Mrs. Besant's coming tour in India, you promise her a respectful hearing, but on the condition of her being "silent about Koot Hoomi and the fooleries." Now, if Mrs. Besant be as honest and uncompromising as the writer of the article in question seems to think, and as the writer of this letter believes, then it is hardly conceivable that she should in her theosophic propaganda ignore the Masters from whom these teachings emanated, or in any sense go back on her deliberate statements on the subject. Theosophy may be studied by any one without considering whence the teaching comes; but a theosophist, who has received direct instruction from one of the Masters, can never be so far false as to deny or ignore their existence, without forfeiting all claims to be considered a theosophist. Such, at least, is the opinion of one who has no direct knowledge of the existence of these Masters of wisdom, but who cannot believe that so vast and sublime a system of philosophy could be given to the world, except through minds purified and enlightened far beyond the range of ordinary great minds. Mrs. Besant's mission is to teach theosophy, and I hope she will prove as absolutely uncompromising in her support of the secret doctrine, as was the courageous woman through whom it was given out.—Yours, &c,.

RALF LANERDALE.

Christ Church, England.

THE TANSA DAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago several articles were published in English newspapers, describing me as the engineer or designer of the Tansa Dam as well as the contractor for the construction of that work.

I was in Italy when these articles appeared, but, as soon as I saw the statement in question, I telegraphed home to have it contradicted, and the correction was duly made in subsequent issues of the papers.

I regret now to learn that the original misstatement has been reproduced in India, and has given rise to suggestions that I am in some way responsible for it. The mistake was due to gross ignorance on the part of the English newspaper writers, and I am only sorry I did not see the articles before they were put in print.

It never occurred to me that any one in India could be misled by so absurd an error, as everybody out there, who has heard of the Tansa Dam, knows that Mr. W. C. Clerke is the engineer.

Will you oblige me by giving publicity to this letter, as nothing could be further from my thoughts than to desire to take away from Mr. Clerke the honour that justly belongs to him.

My own work in India is on record, and speaks for itself, and I have neither the wish nor the need to claim the credit of work done by others.—Yours, &c.,

THOS. C. GLOVER.

LORD TENNYSON has addressed the following letter to a member of the Russo-Jewish Committee:—"Oct. 1, 1891.—Sir,—I have read what is reported of the Russian persecutions by your paper and by the Press generally, and if that be true, I can only say that Russia has disgraced her Church and her nationality. I once met the Czar. He seemed a kind and good-natured man. I can scarcely believe that he is fully aware of the barbarities perpetrated with his apparent sanction—TENNYSON."

PRINCE GALITSIN, the late arrival from Ladakh, is, it appears, above everything a *savant* in archæology—an unusual taste in a member of the Russian nobility. He is particularly interested in Buddhistic studies, which he hopes to prosecute in these climes. After remaining a few days in Srinagar he goes to Rawulpindi and then down country, visiting the chief places of interest and reaching Calcutta early in December. From Calcutta he proposes to visit Burma and then Ceylon. Prince Galitsin has spent some time in England and speaks English fairly.

FUNERAL OF MR. SERJEANT ATKINSON.

THE remains of Mr. George Atkinson, Serjeant-at-Law, who died on Sunday afternoon at the Temperance Hall, Colaba, were committed to the grave yesterday evening in the Sewree Cemetery. The funeral *cortege* left Colaba not long after the hour announced, and arrived at the burial-ground shortly before five o'clock. The coffin was embossed in black on a dark blue ground, and bore some beautiful wreaths from a few of the deceased's friends. The procession, headed by the Rev. Mr. Sellar, of Christ Church, Byculla, walked to the grave on the slope of the hill, where a number of friends and colleagues of the deceased assembled to testify their esteem. Amongst those present were the following members of the Bombay Bar:—Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice; the Hon'ble Justice L. H. Bayley; Messrs. Basil Lang, Advocate-General; J. D. Inverarity; also J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs, Bombay; and Madam Austin. The arrangements for the funeral were carried out by Messrs. Brown and Co., Undertakers.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILING BY A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.

ENOCH SOLOMON, (on bail), sub-inspector in the Bombay Municipality, doing duty as a detective in watching for the illicit sale of meat, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, to answer the charge of receiving an illegal gratification on October 17. Mr. Buckland, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, prosecuted for the Municipality; and Mr. Kirkpatrick defended, under instructions from Messrs. Roughton and Byrne.

Ibrahim Goolam Moheedeen, examined for the defence, said he had known the accused for the last two or three years. Witness lost a brother last month and remembered seeing the accused on the evening of the 15th of October. The accused was in witness's house next day. Witness told the accused he wanted 30lb. of meat for the third day's ceremony in celebration of witness's brother's death. On the morning of the 17th October the accused came to witness's house, by arrangement, and had a sepoy with him. The accused came to witness's house in order that he (the witness) might accompany him. The reason of witness asking the accused to buy him the mutton was because he had purchased mutton on a previous occasion for a similar ceremony. When witness went to the stall in the Crawford Market he saw the witness, Cassum. At about a quarter-past six that morning 30lb. of mutton were bought by the accused for Rs. 5, and witness gave a note of Rs. 20 to the stall-keeper, Cassum, who gave witness a note of Rs. 10. The arrangement about the balance of Rs. 5 was that he (Cassum) would pay it to the accused. After that witness went home and took the mutton with him. There was also a *Purboo* at the stall purchasing mutton, whose name was Ramchander Vinayak Ranjit, the son of a Thana *vakil*. About three or four in the afternoon that day the accused came to witness's house and when the latter asked him about the Rs. 5 he said there was some charge against him about it. Sayid Roshen Ally, Market Peon No 15, was the sepoy with the witness at the market.

Cross-examined by Mr. Buckland.—The accused was a Jew and witness was a Mahomedan. The accused was asked by witness to purchase the mutton, as the former could buy good meat. There was a market close to witness's house, in which he did not know whether the mutton was sold at a cheaper rate. Witness did not go to any shroff for change as he was in haste and was satisfied with Cassum's promise to pay the balance of Rs. 5 to the accused.

Sayid Roshen Ally next spoke to being the accused's peon and accompanying him on his rounds. He joined the accused at six o'clock on the morning of October 17 and he saw the witness, Ibrahim, with accused on that date at his own house. Witness, the accused, and Ebrahim Goolam went to Cassum's stall on that morning, when meat to the value of Rs. 5 was purchased. Witness and accused returned from Coorla that morning to the Musjid Bunder Station, and from there they went to Mr. Higgins' office at the market. In consequence of information witness and accused went from the market to Cassum's house, where at the direction of the accused, witness called out to Cassum, who answered from a window. Cassum came down and the accused remained in the street. Cassum put the Rs.5 into the hands of the accused and said: "Take this, this is the balance." After receiving the Rs. 5 the accused put it into his pocket and when the accused had gone some paces he was stopped by Mr. Good. The *Saheb* and the accused conversed in English, and the accused took out Rs. 5 from his pocket, which were given into the hands of Mr. Good. The accused and Mr. Good drove away, with Cassum and a woman. The woman came there when the accused was stopped by Mr. Good.

Ramchandra V. Runjit, the *Purboo*, next said he knew the witness Ibrahim Goolam Moheedeen, who was in the market on the 17th October and purchased meat at Cassum's shop. Witness did not notice any peon accompanying the accused; but one might have been there without witness noticing.

Burjorjee Rustomjee, head clerk and accountant in the Market Department, deposed that the accused had nothing whatever to do with the letting of the market-stalls. His duties extended to Coorla, Sion, and such other places. Witness knew Sayid Ismail, the sub-inspector, whose duties extended to all the Municipal markets. He also had to look to the stalls, their keepers, and to the collection of their rent. Witness had every reason to believe there was some ill-feeling between Sayid Ismail and the accused through some correspondence addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, by the accused in whose letter there was a request to be removed into another department.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in dwelling upon the evidence for the defence, said it was hardly necessary to state that it had not been shaken in the cross-examination, and unless the Court gratuitously refused to believe the evidence, which there was no reason to discredit, his client was entitled to an acquittal upon the charge framed against him. Even if such evidence had not been given, he would have claimed an acquittal upon the evidence even for the prosecution. If, Mr. Kirkpatrick said, he was thrown back upon the evidence for the defence, there was no doubt at all about it. He had established upon the sworn testimony of these witnesses that the story of the prosecution was absolutely false and inconsistent from beginning to end. The incidents deposed to by the witnesses for the defence made it absolutely impossible that the story for the prosecution was true. The only evidence given, which went to prove the fact of the accused taking the money was that of the two accomplices, and in regard to this there was absolutely no corroboration, which was the only essential point that was to be proved in connection with this charge. The evidence of Miriambee and Cassum was absolutely untrustworthy, as Miriambee was his relation. Mr. Kirkpatrick said he had pointed out that this man got her to support him in this charge, whereas the real person interested was her husband. The fact of Cassum absolutely not knowing Sayid Ismail, which was apparently false, was a fair test to gauge their evidence from beginning to end, and, therefore, he (Mr. Kirkpatrick) would ask the Court to acquit his client upon the points he had laid before it.

Mr. Buckland, after referring to the circumstances of the case, pointed out to the Court that his clients should not have ventured to take the matter before Mr. Brewin. He thought the evidence of accomplices was admissible; but the reference of the letter to the Commissioner was nothing beyond a long rigmarole which had nothing whatever to do with the case.

Mr. Cooper, intimating that the evidence of Mr. Brewin was essential, the case was adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

THE Wills are announced of:—Mr. Keeley Halswelle, the artist, £27,787; Mr. John Pritchard, of the firm of Pritchard, Gordon and Co., Banker, £120,000; Mr. William Theed, £39,050; of the Hon. Harry Tyrwhitt-Wilson, £12,672; of Mr. George Lock, of the firm of Ward, Lock and Co., publishers, £129,000; of Mr. Edmund Sydney Williams, publisher, £24,000; of Miss Mary Campbell, of 8, Montpelier-terrace, Brighton, £32,000; of Mrs. Mary Ann Blade, of 11, Church-terrace, Castlenau, Barnes, £20,000; of Mr. Charles Edward Sheppard, M.D., £13,000; of Mr. Philip Dykins, of Pendre, Holywell, Flintshire, £12,000; of Mr. Henry Heylyn, of Cumberland Lodge, Streatham-hill, £10,000; of the Hon. Algernon Fulke Egerton, £19,752; of Sir Charles Forster, P.M. for Walsall, £79,451, a large amount of which is left in charitable bequests; and of Miss Hannah Pickard, late of Green Mount, Ossett, Yorkshire, £139,926.

MAJOR STEFFEN, of the German Army, who has been appointed Chief Instructor of the Turkish Artillery, will organise new fortifications for the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. He enters on his duties in November.

PERSIAN AS A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE.

IN response to a requisition, an extraordinary general meeting of the Anjuman-e-Elmiye-Farsi was held on Saturday last, at 5 p.m., in the hall of the New High School, for the purpose of considering the proposition of Mr. Rastam B. Paymaster B.A.:—"That a sub-committee be appointed by the Anjuman for framing and submitting a memorial to the Senate of the University, praying that Persian be included in the group of Classical Languages in the proposed changes in the Matriculation Regulations."

Erwad Jivanji J. Mody, B.A., was voted to the chair.

Mr. Paymaster, in laying the proposition before the meeting, said that as representatives of Persian-knowing Graduates and others, it was their duty to enter a firm but respectful protest against the proposed ejectment of Persian from the group of optional Classical Languages. If the Graduates' Association did not move in the matter it had to watch the interests of many languages and branches. The importance and use of French was so well known not only to the European Fellows, but also to the Natives, that there was no particular necessity for the Cercle Litteraire to submit a memorial vindicating the claims of that language. But there prevailed such woeful ignorance in the Senate on the merits of Persian that even if a society like the Anjuman was not in existence the Syndicate's present action would not have failed to provoke Persian-knowing Graduates to start one for the nonce. The speaker said that the proposed *nostrum* of substituting two other languages instead of one as hitherto, as a remedy for the incapacity of students to understand the lectures of their Professors reminded him of that Persian story in which the quack prescribed medicine for the eye to a patient complaining of a pain in the stomach. That the two groups of "Other Languages" were respectively those of Classical Languages and Vernaculars, the speaker said there was no doubt. In absence of any official statements of "objects and reasons" they might conclude from the authenticated communications published in the local English dailies by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, a member o the Syndicate, and Messrs. V. A. Modak and D. N. Wadia, that these were the two classes intended by the Syndicate. Mr. Paymaster then proceeded to point out that there was no clear, consistent, and comprehensive principle on which the division was based. In the strictest sense, Greek and Latin were the only two recognised "Classical Languages." None of the modern definitions in the lexicons and encyclopædias would set aside the claims of Persian also to be recognised as such. Those languages were now considered classical that possessed great writers of acknowledged merit. Mr. V. A. Vodak quoted the opinion of the late Sir Alexander Grant in favour of the division of languages into the proposed two groups; but the speaker pointed out that Sir Alexander himself, in his pamphlet on "Parsee Education" published in 1862 distinctly and emphatically puts down Persian as a classic. Sir Alexander said: "We may be asked then what we mean by 'Classical Languages,' and which particular classical languages we would recommend to be studied by the Parsees. Those languages may be called classical, which contain great literatures of acknowledged merit. Such are especially the Sanskrit, the Greek, the Latin, the Hebrew, the Persian, and the English. The knowledge of Persian is a proper accomplishment for a gentleman in the East." The Civil Service Regulations, framed by experienced specialists, also consider Persian as a classic:—

Classical Languages of India.

	Marks.
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400

Every candidate will be required further, to study during the first year, one of the Classical Languages, *viz.*, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian (*vide* Edinburgh Univ. Calendar). The speaker then dilated at great length on the point how vast, varied, and rich Persian literature was; and in support of it he quoted the opinions of eminent Orientalists like Mr. E. Rehatsek, Sir William Jones, Sir W. Ousely and N. Bland, W. Thompson and Whinfield, the last two of the Bengal Civil Service. Persian boasted of a number of first-class poets. The single work "Ateshkedeh," an anthology of Persian poets, gave, according to Mr. Bland, the lives and selections from the writings of not less than 800 poets of the first and second class. Even biographical works on Persian poets numbered more than 40. Persian historians had won the admiration of European savants and been considered by them as standard authorities on periods of Indian and Persian history. In Geometry, Astronomy, Ethics, and Philosophy, too, there were a host of valuable works, a large number of which the speaker quoted. The speaker was surprised to find the Bombay University forcing upon the candidates a knowledge of Greek and Latin at a time when there was such a strong rebellion against them even in England where they had held sway since the Renaissance. After dwelling at great length on the special merits of Persian Mr. Paymaster moved his proposition.

Dr. M. D. Cama, in seconding the proposition which was carried unanimously, said that the infancy of the society should be considered to be no bar to its presenting a memorial to the Senate at such a juncture. The proposer had ably pointed out the undoubted claims of Persian to continue to hold a place in the University curriculum, and Dr. Cama added that if the society was wanting in the wisdom of old age, there was vitality in it to compensate the want.

After appointing a sub-committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. M. D. Cama, and Messrs. Najmoodin Tyebji, K. R. Kama, Jiwanjee Jamshedjee Mody, B.A., Jeejibhoy J. Mistree, M. A., and R. B. Paymaster, B.A., the meeting concluded.

THE LAW-PROTECTION SOCIETY.

A NUMEROUSLY-ATTENDED meeting of friends and supporters of the Law-Protection Society was held at Madhav Baug, on Sunday last, for the purpose of laying before them an account of the operations of the Society during the last four years. The compound of the premises was decorated for the occasion; but a very unique embellishment was afforded by the array of a number of cows, the lives of which had been purchased by the Society's agents from the hands of relentless butchers in Bombay—a sight which those present looked upon with peculiar satisfaction as a charitable work which the Society was established to promote. Among those present were Messrs. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Framji Dinshaw Petit, K. M. Shroff, Virchand Deepchand, Byramjee Dinshaw Panday, Chunilal Motilal, Ochavram Nanabhai Haridas, Harderam Nanabhoy Haridas, Dr. Purshotum Narayen, Dr. Bullel, Messrs. Motilal Jamnadas, Kursondas Chabildas, &c.

On the motion of Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai was called to the chair.

The secretary, Mr. Munmohandass Dyaldass, read an account of the Society's operations for the last four years, from which it appeared that the Society was established on the 20th July, 1887, under the presidentship of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and the immediate result was the establishment of branches at Nagpore, Bhownugger, Poona, Nassik, &c. The finances were in a satisfactory condition; but a larger measure of support was required. A large number of small boxes were circulated for charity; and to the original number of 150, an addition of forty charity-boxes was subsequently made, the monthly income from which amounted to Rs. 250, the income in Bombay being Rs. 70 per month. Some rogues, however, had recently sent round charity-boxes on their own account, and had appropriated the proceeds to their own purposes, thus rendering necessary a discontinuance of the circulation of the Society's boxes. The executive committee had resolved to prosecute the rogues in question. The Society had 1,777 members and 76 life members on its rolls. The income of the four years amounted to Rs. 46,123 against an expenditure of Rs. 37,446. For the Chimboor cow enclosure, Mr. Morarjee Gokaldas Munjee had made a free gift of 80,000 square yards of land of the value of Rs. 4,500. The report accorded thanks to Messrs. Damodhar Gokaldas and Byramjee Dinshaw Panday for their valuable services to the Society.

Several members addressed the meeting on the advantages of the Society, and the chairman wound up the proceedings with a speech in which he said that this was not the first public meeting of the Society since its inauguration four years ago; and that such meetings should be held from time to time to lay the fruits of this work before their friends and patrons with the object of securing more extended support. The Society had done good work, and deserved larger aid. In the chairman's opinion, the Society was much indebted to Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Byramjee Panday for their valuable co-operation. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE *Gaulois* of Oct. 18 published an account of a conversation with the King of the Belgians, in which His Majesty is represented to have declared that M. Buls, the Burgomaster of Brussels, in his recent speech at Marseilles, perfectly expressed his (the King's) ideas. Belgium, added His Majesty, being neutral could side neither with France nor with Germany.

THE HYDERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the case in which Nabob Mahomed Askarikhan charged Nabobs Azamjang, Kalliullakhan, and Jalamikhan with receiving and disposing of jewellery, worth about Rs. 7,50,000 knowing the same to be stolen from the complainant's house, seven years ago, came on for further hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Basil Scott, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, and Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, defended the accused.

Chandulal, a jeweller and shroff, deposed to having bought certain jewellery from the second and the third accused at Hyderabad, and also at Bombay, some six months ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity; Are you a partner with Cassum in reference to the jewellery?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity: Have you entered into any agreement with the complainant Askarikhan as regards any reward to be paid to you?—Yes; I have entered into an agreement with him. That agreement is with my partner, Cassum. It was shown to me. The reward is not for my giving evidence, here, but it is for tracing stolen property and giving proofs of it. The money is not paid to me. The promise of reward was not generally made, but it was made to Cassum and myself only.

At this stage the case was adjourned until the return of the Commission to take the evidence of witnesses at Hyderabad. The Commission is made returnable on the 1st of January, 1892, and begins at Hyderabad, on Thursday, the 12th inst.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE "FREE COINAGE" ISSUE.

MR. Moreton Frewen writes from Monterey, California, on 1st October, to the *Pioneer*, as follows:—

Two months hence Congress will have reassembled at Washington, and there is every expectation hereabouts that a Bill admitting silver to free coinage will be passed by large majorities through both Houses. There is a strong probability, however, that this Bill will be vetoed by the President, and that the silver men will be three votes short in the Senate of that two-thirds majority necessary under the conditions of the Constitution to repass a Bill over the veto of the President. In this case the currency agitation so prejudicial to business stability will require to be prolonged until another President having been elected, a free Coinage Act is passed in the session of 1892-93. It will, therefore, have taken just twenty years to reverse the legislation and to undo the mischief of the Act of 1873; and what is not less interesting to the student of contemporary politics, it will have required just twenty years to form a public opinion in this country, where none had previously existed, and to secure a verdict from the constituencies.

I venture to think that even those who are most opposed to the legislative co-equality of the two money metals will yet attach much significance to the method by which the American democracy has thought out for itself, with little guidance from either precedent or authority, one of the most complex problems of the day. Twenty years since there was barely a glimmer of intelligence in either of the chambers of the Legislature on the subject of monetary legislation; it is safe to say, indeed, that twenty years since the average member of Congress knew as little and cared as little about monetary science as does the average member of Parliament to-day; but so thoroughly has the silver question been since thought out by the working men of this country that I find here at the present time mass meetings coming together in all the principal towns to consider the policy of free coinage, the task of the speakers made easy by the evident interest and by the educated intelligence of the audience.

It will be admitted, then, that the developments on this side the Atlantic are such as to encourage those who in England also are trying to lay the foundations of a public opinion on this question. The economic aspects apart, and looking at the problem merely as a political problem, it has been found here that the silver issue contains those conditions of expansion and continuity which are necessary to the success of a political issue. For the masses it is now seen to have constituted a problem, educational almost to the danger point, and looking back over the history of the struggle in this country we see that, without one exception, those who in 1878 opposed the concession of unlimited legal tender to the white metal have either been forced to eat their words or to disappear from public life. Of the men who in 1878 fought silver under the banner of John Sherman, how many are left? And that Senator himself who voted against the coinage of two millions of dollars monthly in 1878 was obliged to recognise only last session the necessity of casting his vote in favour of the coinage of 4½ millions monthly. This Senator, the most vigorous opponent of the Bland Bill in 1878, is found in 1890 to be the advocate of its more extended action. The absolute obliteration of the anti-silver party, in twelve years, under pressure of the National will, is perhaps without a parallel in our times; take even that extreme instance, the unanimity of public opinion in England in the 70's in favour of Free Trade, yet even then, in some of the southern or eastern counties of England, Protectionists were able to keep their seats in the House of Commons. But in the Congress of this country there is to-day not one avowed monometalist left; the concurrent use of both silver and gold for unlimited legal tender purposes is to-day advocated by every public man, without exception; and of the two currency parties in the present conflict—the party of free silver coinage and the party of restricted silver coinage—the latter, long since driven eastward across the Alleghanies, is to-day making its last desperate rally, within sight of the Atlantic Ocean.

I shall now venture to submit one of the chief reasons, and a reason of historic interest and importance, which, better than any other, accounts for the quickened conscience of the American nation and for the vigorous progress of the silver party. To do this I must enter at some length upon what is now believed to have been the fraudulent anti-silver legislation of 1873. Without a sufficient recognition of the evidences of that fraud, the extreme bitterness of the "silver men" here is not intelligible to English spectators, and it must be admitted that the more the Congressional records are looked into, the more difficult it becomes to deny the evidences of foul play in 1873.

In order to appreciate the position it is necessary to bear in mind that in 1834 the American Mint ratio at which both metals might be coined freely was changed from 1 to 15 to 1 to 16; whereupon at the French ratio of 1 to 15½, silver being more valuable in Paris than here, that metal was no longer brought to the American mints; so that for many years before 1873, people here had forgotten what a silver dollar was like. At the same time, so long as it remained the Statute law of the United States that any man might bring 371 grains of silver and have them coined into a legal tender dollar which dollar was as good as, and was interchangeable with, the gold dollar at 1 to 16, it is evident that all the world over silver could not fall below some 59 pence per standard ounce. Then came the change of standard in Germany in 1873 and the attempted demonetisation of all the German silver; still, how magnificent was the reinforcement this immense country gave to silver under its law. France was still coining all the silver that reached her mints at a ratio of 1 to 15½, recognising that America was on the threshold of the resumption of specie payments, so that if the price of silver were to fall to 59 pence per ounce, the whole financial power of the United States was behind that metal, to receive and to coin any amount of it at that price. The moral support given to France by the fact that the American mints were open to silver at a fixed ratio wold have been of extreme value at the time of crisis in 1875. It is, therefore, safe to say that the position of silver and the value of the rupee was in 1873 entirely secure, in spite of Germany's change of standard, unless legislation hostile to silver had been carried also through the legislature at Washington.

Looking then at the entire position, I think it may be affirmed that not the legislatien of Great Britain in 1819, not the change of standard in Germany in 1873, not the closing of the French mints in 1875—in none of these radical changes, accessory though they were, is to be found the *teterrima causa* of the silver crisis of the past years; but it is rather to be found in the Act of Congress of 1873. Without that Act it is in the highest degree improbable that the French mints would ever have been closed or that silver could ever have fallen below 59 pence per standard ounce. The prospect of a "Free Coinage" Act is to-day agitating the entire country; its results here, in Europe, in Asia, mark its passage as the most important international event of our time. Equally important to the world, although its importance was at that time recognised only by a handful of currency students, was the Act of Congress passed in 1873.

In my next letter I shall show from the evidence of the Congressional record, that this Act, involving such momentous issues, was smuggled through Congress and has since been denounced as a "colossal swindle" by those very Senators and Congressmen who voted for it, and who have since had the honesty to admit that they were duped.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES.

To be held on Saturday 5th, and Saturday 12th December, under W. I. T. C. Rules:—

Stewards.

Col. Merriman, C.I.E., R.E.
Mr. G. K. Remington
Mr. Cecil Gray
Mr. P. Benn
Lieut.-Col. H. C. Symons, K.O.Y.L.I.
Mr. J. L. Symons,
Major W. Hilliard, A.A.G.

FIRST DAY—Saturday, 5th December.

1. "The Gymkhana Purse."—5 furlongs.—Rs. 99. For Arabs and C.B. Galloways, 14 hands to carry 11st. W. for I., C.B.s allowed 7 lbs. once, 4 lbs.; Winners of Rs. 99 twice, 7 lbs.; and oftener 10 lbs. Of Rs. 199 4 lbs. extra in addition and for each such race won.
2. "The Waler Race."—5 furlongs.—Rs. 99. W. for age raised 3 stone. Penalties same as race No. 1.
3. "The Novice Stakes."—½ mile.—Rs. 99. For Ponies, 13-3 and under, that have never won a race of any kind of the value of Rs. 49. C.B.s allowed 5lbs., 13-3 to carry 11st., W. for I.
4. "The Hack Stakes."—½ mile.—Rs. 99. For Arabs, W. for age raised 2 stone. Penalties same as Race No. 1.
5. "The Pony Plate" (Open).—5 furlongs.—Rs. 99. For Arab Ponies, 13-3 and under. W. for age and I. Previous winners once 7 lbs. twice and oftener 10 lbs. Maiden of the day allowed 5 lbs.
6. "The Parli Stakes."—5 furlongs.—Rs. 99. For Ponies, 13-3 and under, 13-3 to carry 11st., C.B.s allowed 7 lbs. Winners of Rs. 199, once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs.

SECOND DAY—Saturday, 12th December.

1. "The Bedouin Handicap."—5 furlongs.—Rs. 99. For Arabs that have started in the meeting.
2. "The Tom Thumb Handicap."—½ mile.—Rs. 99. For all ponies that have started in the meeting.
3. "The Waler Handicap."—5 furlongs Rs. 99. For Walers that have started in the meeting.
4. "The Colaba Stakes."—R.C., Rs. 99. For all Ponies, 13-3 and under, 13-3 to carry10-10, C.B.s allowed 12 lbs. Penalties same as Gymkhana Purse, 1st day.
5. "The Desert Stakes." (Open)—½mile. Rs. 99. For Arab Galloway's, W. for age and I., for ponies landed in the country since 1st Sept. 1891.
6. "Polo Pony Scurry."—3 furlongs.—Rs. 99. Catch weights 11-7. Winners at the meeting 1 stone extra.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

THE Victoria Derby of 1,000 sovs., with a sweepstakes of 25 sovs. added, 5 sovs. ft.; second horse to receive 200 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stake. For three-year-olds; colts 8st. 10lbs., fillies, 8st. 5lbs., gelding at time of running allowed 5lbs. Forfeit to be declared and paid to the V. R. C. Secretary before 11 a.m. on the day before the race, or the nominator will be liable for the whole stake. One mile and a half (117 subs.)

MELBOURNE, Saturday, October 31st, 1891.

Mr. W. R. Wilson's b c Strathmore (late Halbert), by Nordenfeldt—Ouida 1
Mr. J. B. Clark's br or bl c Stromboli, by Chester—Etna. 2
Mr. W. R. Hall's br c Oxide, by Sardonyx—Geraldine ... 3

Ten ran.

THE Melbourne cup of 50 sovs. each, with 10,000 sovs. and a trophy value 150 sovs. added. Winner of any handicap flat race of the value of 100 sovs. to carry 3lbs. extra; of 200 sovs; 5lbs. extra; of 300 sovs. 7 lbs. extra; of 500 sovs, or upwards, 14lbs. extra; provided that the winner of the A. J. C. or V. R. C. Derby of 1891 shall carry not less than 7st. 6lbs. Second, 2,000 sovs., third, 1000 sovs. Two Miles. Second forfeit (5sovs.) to be declared the Tuesday preceding the race, or the nominator will be liable for balance (45sovs) of sweepstakes. (163 subs.)

MELBOURNE, Tuesday, 3rd November, 1891.

Mr. J. Redfearn's b c Malvolio, by Timothy—dam by Touchstone, 4yrs., 8st. 4lbs.......... 1
Mr. E. Key's br h Sir William, by Sir Modred—Vesper 5yrs. 8st. 7lbs.......... 2
Mr. W. R. Wilson's b c Strathmore, (late Halbert) by Nordenfeldt—Ouida, 3yrs., 6st. 12lbs 3

Betting: 14 to 1 against Malvolio. Thirty-four ran. Won by half a length. Time: 3min. 29¼ secs.—*Asian.*

THE IRISH PARTIES.

A MCCARTHYITE Convention was held at Kilkenny on Oct. 20, when Mr. W. O'Brien vigorously denounced the action of the Parnellite leaders, who, he said, had entered upon a "horrible campaign of blind vengeance and despair." He asked the convention to send forth a message that the Irish nation was strong enough to sweep away every obstacle that action or treachery could place in the path of the Irish people, and to continue on the broad high road which, at the General Election, would lead them to the portals of their ancient Senate House in College-green. Mr. Michael Davitt was selected to stand as the anti-Parnellite candidate for North Kilkenny. Should he refuse, Mr. Peter McDermott, of Woodford, will be the candidate.

On the same date the fortnightly meeting of the National League was held at Dublin, when some important declarations as to the attitude of the Parnellite members were made. Mr. J. Redmond said that he and his colleagues would persevere in their line of policy until the Irish people had had an opportunity of showing whether they were supported or not. If Ireland should declare against them, on her should lie the responsibility, and they would retire into private life. Statements to a similar effect were made by other members. The *Freeman's Journal* says the League speeches on Tuesday render all hope of peace and reconciliation with the parliamentary followers of Mr. Parnell absolutely hopeless.

With a view to contesting the seat for the city of Cork, rendered vacant by Mr. Parnell's death, Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite member for North Wexford, has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds.

At a meeting of the commercial branch of the National League, in London, on October 16, Mr. John Redmond, M.P., said the Parnellites demanded that Mr. Gladstone should make known the terms of his Home Rule Bill before the General Election, lest, as Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen threatened, the Lords should throw it out. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. John Dillon were mainly responsible for the split in the Irish party. The Parnellites would have no re-union unless their opponents came back again, and some of them they would not accept at all.

One of the speakers at a Parnell memorial service held at Chicago on Sunday, 18th ultimo, was John Devoy, who stated that the late member for Cork had entered into an alliance with the Irish revolutionary element in America, but it was untrue that he had coquetted with the physical force section, the fact being that he had really induced them to accept Home Rule for Ireland as a permanent settlement of the quarrel. Parnell had died true to the compact; but Davitt, said Devoy, had violated the agreement, and began an intrigue against Parnell which ended in his death.

Mr. John Redmond, addressing a meeting at Cork announced that he spoke as the elected leader of the Parliamentary party.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 8.

10 p.m.	79·9

MONDAY, Nov. 9.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	84·2

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius Mail closes at Aden about noon on Thursday the twelfth.

THE Lahore paper writes:—Mrs. Grimwood has, at any rate, the courage of her opinions as to what happened in Manipur, since she has published a book narrating "My Three Years in Manipur and Escape from the Recent Mutiny." The book will no doubt be in some sort a reply to the assertions which have been made, imputing political intrigue to Mr. Grimwood; but it will also either disappoint the heroine-worshippers of England or re-awaken controversy on the subject of the exact nature of the ordeals through which Mrs. Grimwood passed; because, so far as we can ascertain, the sensational stories published in England differed in almost every detail from the accounts given by those in this country who are qualified to speak on the subject.

UNUSUAL pressure has been brought to bear upon the Siamese Government with a view to obtaining for German subjects the benefit of the annual contracts. The British Minister has been compelled to intervene.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the overland mails of the 23rd October, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yeserday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Knowles
Mr W Moir
Mrs Beddy and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Phimley
Miss Lawson
Mrs E Turner, child and infant
Mrs Wilkins and infant
Miss Jagannadham
Mr Roome

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Gillon
Mr and Mrs G Oliver
Mr C Hicks
Mr A Cadell
Major Parke
Mr C McIvor
Mr Stutz
Mr Masters
Mr Leonard
Mr Oliver
Mr A Cumming
Mr W Parry
Mr N Hill
Mr G Bridge
Mr J Kilby
Dr A Holmes
Mr Roscoe Allen
Surg-Major Baker
Mr and Mrs J Henderson
Mr J Sinclair
Dr A Adams
Mr and Mrs C Hill
Mr Beetham
Mr A Shannon

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs McClelland
2 Misses McClelland
Mr Lang
Col W Gosseth
Mr Sibbiger

FROM NAPLES.

Hon F Latham
Miss Latham
Mr T G Young

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCT. 23.

THE COURT.

The Queen on Friday last posted from Balmoral to Mar Lodge to visit the Duke and Duchess of Fife. Notwithstanding that the weather was rainy and cold, her Majesty travelled in an open carriage.

Her Majesty's intention has been announced to confer a peerage on the widow of the late Mr. W. H. Smith.

The Prince of Wales, on Monday, was present at a luncheon to celebrate the centenary of the Royal Veterinary College at Camden-town.

The Princess of Wales will accompany the Czar and Czarina from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg next week.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has left St. Petersburg to return to England.

POLITICAL.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., as First Lord of the Treasury, and he consequently, will become leader of the House of Commons.

Nothing has yet been decided as to the successor of Mr. Balfour in the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland.

Numerous political speeches have been delivered during the past week, amongst the principal of which have been those of Mr. J Chamberlain at Sunderland, and Sir C. Russell at Glossop.

Mr. W. F. Smith has addressed the electors of the Strand Division of Westminster as a candidate for the representation vacant by the death of his father, Mr. W. H. Smith.

GENERAL.

The Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, Dr. Liddell has declared his intention of resigning his office after Christmas.

Dr. Jowett, Master of Balliol, has slightly improved.

Mr. Spurgeon has so far improved that it is hoped he may be removed to Mentone next week.

A violent gale raged on Monday over a great part of the United Kingdom, and especially over the British Channel. In several counties extensive floods have inundated large districts of low-lying land, and similar disasters have occurred in the south of Ireland. Further gales and extended floods were reported on Tuesday, and several lives have been lost along the coast.

The Rev. Dr. Clutterbuck, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, has been remanded at Bath on bail, on charges of obtaining moneys by representation that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had informed him of an intended issue of Government bonds bearing 10 per cent. Mr. Goschen gave evidence that he did not know the accused, and that no such intention had existed.

At Tuesday's meeting of the London County Council Sir J. Lubbock, M. P., yielded to the unanimously expressed wishes of the members and withdrew his announced resignation of the Chairmanship. Sir T. Furrer, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Haggis, Deputy Chairman, also consented to retain their respective offices.

A memorial of William Shield, the English composer, was unveiled on Monday in Wickham Churchyard, Durham, when an address by Mr. J. Cowen was read.

Mr. C. E. Flower, of Stratford-upon-Avon, has given another £1,000, making nearly £20,000 in all, towards the endowment of the Shakespeare Memorial Library in that town.

A new park, 18 acres in extent, at Highgate, called Waterlow Park, after its donor, Sir S. Waterlow, was opened on Saturday by Sir J. Lubbock, M.P., Chairman of the London County Council.

The long-continued strike of London carpenters and joiners has been ended or at least suspended by an agreement to refer the points in dispute to arbitration.

The strike of wharf labourers at the Carron and Hermitage wharves in London is believed to be virtually at an end, free labour having been sufficiently obtained and the other riverside unions evincing little disposition to support it.

An attempt to wreck the express trains on the Great Western Railway, near Goring, was made on Monday night, both lines of rails being obstructed by wooden sleepers and iron chairs. In each case, however, the obstruction was thrown off, and the engines were only slightly damaged.

A passenger train on the Great Eastern Railway ran off the rails on Saturday at Lavenham, and fell down an embankment. None of the passengers sustained any serious injury, but the driver, it is feared, is fatally hurt, and the guard also was injured.

IRELAND.

Meetings of both sections of the Nationalist party were held at Kilkenny on Tuesday. The anti-Parnellites resolved to invite Mr. Davitt to become a candidate in place of the late Sir J. P. Hennessy, M.P.

At a meeting of the National League in Cork on Tuesday it was decided to support Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., for the vacant representation of that city caused by the death of Mr. Parnell. It had been intended to nominate Mr. W. Redmond, but was feared lest his present seat for North Fermanagh would be gained by the Conservatives. Mr. J. Redmond has since resigned his seat for North Wexford.

Mr. John Devoy has published in the American papers statements accusing Mr. Davitt of treachery towards Mr. Parnell, and threatening further revelations.

COLONIAL.

The political crisis at Sydney has been accentuated by the positive retirement of Sir H. Parkes. Mr. Dibbs, the Opposition leader, has been sent for by the Governor of New South Wales, and he is now engaged in the formation of a new Ministry.

The Canadian Government has opened a suit against Mr. Senecal on charges of corruption in connexion with the printing Bureau in Ottawa, of which he was superintendent, and he has been arrested.

Meetings are being held in many places in Canada bordering on the United States frontier in favour of union with that Republic.

The American revenue cutter Rush has been ordered back to the Behring Sea, it being reported that many vessels are remaining there with an intention to descend upon the islands when the Government ships have left.

FOREIGN.

It is generally credited that on his return from Denmark the Czar will visit Berlin, but the date of his arrival and the probable length of his stay in the German capital are not known.

Travellers from Russia arriving in Vienna state that the famine in that country is of far wider extent than appears from the official reports, and that the soldiers on furlough are returning to their regiments as they have no means of subsistence in their own homes.

The new Russian loan, although successfully subscribed for, has not yet been quoted at par on the Continental Bourses.

The number of Russian Consulates in Eastern Europe, notably in Servia, Roumania,, Turkey, and Greece is to be increased, which, it is inferred, is rather from political than commercial reasons.

The influenza epidemic has reappeared in Paris. M. Floquet, President of the Chamber, M. Roche, Minister of Commerce, and several Deputies are compelled to absent themselves by reason of illness from that disease.

The Social Democratic Congress at Erfurt has resulted in the separation of five extreme members from the main body. The retiring members have returned to Berlin, and at a meeting of the party they have resolved to carry on a separate organization.

The incidents which led to and accompanied Prince Bismarck's retirement from the Chancellorship from the subject of an animated controversy between some German newspapers, and threats of certain revelations are made.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Surg.-Major I. H. Ritchie, M.D., Mad. M.S.; Col. R. E. Oakes, Ben. Ret.; Gen. Robert Bruce; Maj.-Gen. Gronow Davis, V.C.; Admiral the Hon. George Disney Keane, C.B.; Sir Joseph H. Preston, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. Scotland; Dr. P. H. Carpenter; Mr. Gilbert a Becket; Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mus. Doc.; Ex-President Guzman; Louisa, Marchioness of Ailesbury; Lady Scott Lillie.

THE INDIAN COMMANDERSHIP-IN-CHIEF.

The writer on Indian matters in the *Times* contributes the following on the above [illegible] to the issue of Oct 19:—The approach[illegible]ange in the Commandership-in-Chief is bein[illegible]aited with considerable anxiety in India. A recent t[illegible]gram in our columns announced that the Viceroy, the present Commander-in-Chief, and the Military Member of Council were unanimous in their recommendation as to the officer who should succeed Sir Frederick Roberts. Such unanimity is by no means a matter of course, but in the present case it has been rendered almost compulsory by considerations of an unusually cogent character. A series of difficult and delicate measures are being carried out for the conversion of the Indian Army into a more efficient fighting body, and for the creation of a powerful auxiliary force to be maintained by the Feudatory States. Recent events have given additional gravity to the situation on the Afghan frontier, a situation which seems to be tending to a new Delimitation Commission on the Upper Oxus, and to the reopening of strategic questions of serious importance to the safety of India. The definite settlement of our new Burmese frontier with China must also take place during the next Commandership-in-Chief, and demands in a special manner a practical soldier's acquaintance with the problems involved. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the telegraph should report the Viceroy and his military advisers to be unanimous in recommending a general of tried service in the field, and of long personal experience in handling mixed British and native troops on the Indian frontiers to succeed Sir Frederick Roberts. The necessity for a personal acquaintance with Indian military and frontier questions is the more imperative for the new Commander-in-Chief, as the Governor-General's Council happens to be exceptionally weak in "political" experience at present. Sir Charles Aitchison, with his robust and unrivalled knowledge of frontier problems, has given place to Sir Philip Hutchins, whose service has been passed in quiet judicial appointments in Madras. Sir David Barbour's training has been that of a district officer in Lower Bengal, among the most peaceable population of India, and in financial bureaux at the headquarters of the Government. Sir Alexander Miller is a barrister and Q. C., who went out the first time to India the other day at the age of 63. General Brackenbury, who succeeded Sir George Chesney as Military Member, is a soldier of talent and of many high qualities, but without personal knowledge of the Indian Army, except what he gained as a subaltern with the Central Indian Force in 1857-58. Indian military experience and a practical knowledge of Indian frontier problems are now represented on the Viceroy's Council by Sir Frederick Roberts. Without the combination of military and political knowledge represented by himself, Sir Charles Aitchison, and Sir George Chesney, it would have been impossible to carry out the great military and frontier, and semi-military, semi-feudatory measures of the last six years. It would be a public misfortune if Sir Frederick Roberts were at the present juncture to be replaced by a general who, however high his other qualifications, had no experience in actual Indian campaigning and in the handling of a mixed army of British and native troops in the field.

The Government of India seems justified, therefore, in its reported unanimity in designating Major-General Sir George White, V.C., K.C.B., for the Commandership-in-chief. A large part of Sir George White's service of 38 years has been spent in India and the latter portion of it in high Indian commands. Entering the Army in 1853, he served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-59 (medal), and with the 92nd Highlanders in the Afghan campaign of 1879-80 (medal, bronze star, and V.C.). In 1881 he became lieutenant-colonel commanding the 2nd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders. In the Nile expedition of 1885 he rendered distinguished service on the staff (medal with clasp and Khedive's star), and he was appointed to a brigade in the British expedition to Burma in the same year. He commanded the Burma field force from 1886-1889, and established his character as a general of the highest practical ability during the difficult and protracted operations which followed the annexation of the country. During those four years he had command of an army of occupation numbering about 30,000 men, drawn together from every branch of the British and Indian services. His management of the complicated questions which arose, alike on the military and on the political side of his duties, elicited the highest approval from a Viceroy so careful of his praise as Lord Dufferin. On the conclusion of his service in Burma he was appointed to a first-class division in Northern India, and holds the most important military charge on the frontier—the Beluchistan command. Throughout his career he has been as distinguished for the personal gallantry which won for him his Victoria Cross, as he is for sound judgment and administrative ability in handling a large mixed force of native and British troops. Everything that has been given to him to do he has done well; and he enjoys in a high degree the love and esteem of the Indian armies.

The only demur that can be raised to Sir George White's appointment is that he is still only a major-general. His regimental promotion had been slow, and when he was selected in 1886 for the command in Burma, it was only after repeated applications that the Government of India succeeded in getting his local rank of major-general made substantive, the Horse Guards objecting that "he would supersede so many colonels.' His brilliant and valuable services since then in Burma have received no military recognition, although prominently brought to notice by the Government of India. It can hardly be argued with sincerity that a mere defect in army rank, a defect which may be remedied by a stroke of the pen, and which the Government of India, who know his services most intimately have done their best to remedy, should be allowed to weigh against the exceptional value of Sir George White's experience as a proved Indian commander, and his knowledge of impending questions alike on the Burmese and the North Western frontiers.

RECRUDESCENCE OF THE INFLUENZA.

A RECRUDESCENCE of influenza is reported from various places. It has reappeared at Dundee, where Prof. Paterson, of the University College, is among those attacked by the disease.

The epidemic has also reappeared in Paris, and the first victims are M. Floquet (the President of the Chamber), M. Jules Roche (Minister of Commerce, and two deputies who were on Monday (19th inst.) to open the debate on the Budget—M. M. Jamais and Barthou. These gentlemen have been prostrated by the epidemic, and confined to their rooms, if not to their beds.

Dr. J. M. D. Meiklejohn, of the St. Andrews University, who has just returned from Russia, gives the following account of what he considers the origin of the plague:—The most frequented buildings in Russia are the churches and cathedrals; and they are frequented by crowds of the poorest classes. They are "open" from morning to night; but this being "open" is strictly limited by the two or three doors which separate the porch from the main body of the building. The windows, too, are closed; they cannot be opened; and it is doubtful if a cubic foot of fresh air succeeds in making its way inside in the course of twenty-four hours. Just inside the doors the floor of the church is beset by a number of beggars infected with various kinds of loathsome disease. The air of these cathedrals is effete, dead, clay-cold; and especially in the corners and side-chapels. The air, such as it is, has been breathed over and over again thousands of times by the dirtiest and most depressed people in Europe; and hence it forms the appropriate nidus for the germs of such diseases as attack the mucous membrane and the breathing apparatus. A poison of the intensest virulence is brewed and re-brewed by the inhalations and exhalations of these miserable people. The bis decies distilled result is imported into this country by the steamers that carry the trade of the Baltic. You will remember that Hull was the first place attacked, and that Parliamentary witnesses from Hull imported the disease into the House of Commons. Brewed in Russia, conveyed in Baltic ships, imported into Hull, distributed in the House of Commons—that is the short story of the Russian influenza. Now the Houses of Parliament, considered as a whole, are not much better ventilated than the cathedrals of Russia. There are at present no means of sending a wave of fresh air through the various rooms in the building so as to clear out the poisonous germs that lurk in the numerous corners which are provided by its architectural structure. If a great sweep of fresh air could be driven through each room every morning, the dead atmosphere in which disease germs grow and multiply would be expelled, and the rooms would be tolerably healthy for the rest of the day.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbs' thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm, Radam's Microbe-killer (composed of water and gases). which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill and Poona.

THE IMPERIAL DEFENCE OF INDIA.

THE *Standard* of Oct. 17 says:—Under the scheme for the Imperial Defence of India instituted by Lord Dufferin—as the practical result of the Nizam's offer to contribute sixty lacs towards frontier defence, and of the expressions of loyalty evoked by that offer from the other feudatories of the Empire of India—it was arranged that the Native States were to submit a portion of their armed forces to special training, so that they might be worthy to take a place in the defence of their country. Although less than three years have elapsed since the first steps were taken towards training the contingents for active service in the States from Cashmere to Mysore, nearly 20,000 men have been specially disciplined and armed with this view, and there is no doubt that within the next three years this number will be doubled. A brief account of the work that has been already accomplished, and of what remains to be done, will not be devoid of interest at the present moment.

It may seem strange, inasmuch as the whole movement originated in the offer of the Nizam, that no definite measures have yet been taken with the army of Hyderabad, which, under proper encouragement, could easily supply a valuable contingent of 5,000 troops. Although no English superintending officers have yet been appointed to the work, and although the Nizam's contingent is not included in the number of those troops who are considered to be nearly ready for active service, the Hyderabad Army contains two bodies that, under the auspices of its own Government, have attained very considerable efficiency. These are the regular, or so-called "reformed troops" of 213 artillery, 1,187 cavalry, and 3,157 infantry, all combatants, and the Golconda brigade of 162 artillery, 360 cavalry, and 1,050 infantry. Both these bodies claim to represent the *elite* of the Nizam's Army, but the latter has the advantage of being commanded by so thorough and enthusiastic a soldier as Major Afsur Jung. The question how these troops are to be utilised is one that will not be any longer deferred. The greatest progress up to the present has been made in the Punjab States, where the loyal traditions of the ruling houses and the martial spirit of the Sikh nation have aroused an energy that it would be unreasonable to look for in any other part of India. The "ever loyal state" of Patiala, as it was called after the Mutiny, provide the largest contingent—a cavalry regiment with 600 sabres, and an infantry battalion, 1,000 strong. These are all picked men, and the Maharaja recently discharged 100 sowars who were thought to be too old by the superintending officer, and filled up their places with their sons and heirs. The infantry battalion is considered by many to be the finest specimen of a Sikh regiment in our Army, and the officers are specially selected from young men of good family. The Maharaja, who feels a keen personal interest in this force, has lately constructed new cantonments for his contingent at an outlay of seven lacs. The three second-rate Sikh States of Jhind, Nabha, and Kapurthala, each provide a squadron of cavalry, 150 strong, and a battalion of infantry of 600 men, giving a total force of 450 cavalry and 1,800 infantry. All these troops are affirmed to be in the highest possible condition, officered by gentlemen identified with the fortunes of each separate State, well mounted, and with complete confidence in themselves and their leaders. The minor States of Faridkot, with 50 cavalry and 150 infantry, and of Sirmur, with two sapper companies of 150 men, have also brought up their contingents to a high point of efficiency. The Mahomedan State of Bahawalpore, with its squadron of cavalry, 150 men, and its half battalion of infantry, 300 men, has not done so well; but the efficiency of its resources has been greatly increased of late. The Cashmere contingent is the largest force of all, numbering as many as 4,400 men, divided into a cavalry force of 343, regular infantry 3,750 in six battalions, and two mountain batteries of 300 men. The disciplining of this force has, under the new arrangements been entrusted in a larger degree than any other to English officers, and in a little time the results will be more apparent than they are now. The total force thus raised in the Punjab and Cashmere does not fall far short of 10,000 fighting men.

We next come to the States of Rajputana, where there is not less excellent fighting material than among the Sikhs. The Rajputs are in repute the noblest race in India, and unlike the Sikhs, they have never enlisted in our native Army. A contigent force from Rajputana would, therefore, be a real accession to our military strength, and there is no doubt that, with a little encouragement, the rajas of that great province would succeed in raising an army for the purposes of Imperial defence, of many thousand men. A commencement towards this result has been actually made by the States of Jeypore, Jodhpore, and Ulwar. At present Jeypore has only devoted its energies to the provision of a non-combatant, although most useful, force. It has organised a transport train with 400 carts and 1,000 ponies. This cotingent promises to be of as much practical value to us as the fighting battalions of other States. The Maharaja of Jodhpore has raised a cavalry force of eight squadrons, with 1,200 sabres. Of these two regiments one has been properly trained, and the other is making rapid progress towards efficiency. The men are Rahtor Rajputs, the horses are superb, and the commandant, Sir Pratab Singh, will be recollected by many from his visit to London in the Jubilee year. He and Major Afsur Jung, of Hyderabad, are the two finest native officers in India, outside our own Army. The Maharaja of Ulwar has organised one cavalry regiment of 600 sabres, and an infantry battalion of over 1,000 men. These troops are described as "fit to take the field to-morrow, and although principally Rajputs, it may be noted that one squadron in the cavalry regiment is composed of Mahomedans. The Maharaja of Bhurtpore has provided a cavalry regiment of 600 sabres, and an infantry one of 800 bayonets. Of the two, the infantry have made more progress, but during the last Cavalry Manœuvres a detachment of the cavalry was quartered with an English dragoon regiment, and thus acquired a practical insight into what is necessary under the conditions of modern warfare. The young Maharaja of Bikanir has raised a special camel corps of 500 men, which is ranked as an infantry battalion. Each camel carries two men, and there is a reserve supply of camels. As a rule, 300 trained camels are kept in constant readiness for immediate service.

Turning now to another part of India, we find that the great Mahratta State of Gwalior, of which the Maharaja is at present a boy, has organised two cavalry regiments of 600 sabres each, and a transport service of 200 carts and 500 ponies. For various reasons, the organisation of these troops has presented greater difficulties than in the Punjab or Rajputana. Among these need only to be mentioned the foreign mercenaries attracted to Gwalior by the good pay of the late Maharaja. In Guzerat the three States of Bhaunagar, Junagad, and Novanagar have raised three-and-a-half squadrons of cavalry, and the Maharaja of the first-named State made a stirring address the other day to his brother Rajput princes to organise their forces, and declared his own intention of raising a full regiment of lancers. Last, the Maharaja of Mysore, in southern India, has raised two cavalry regiments of 1,200 men, and an English cavalry officer is now engaged in the special task of training them, so that they may be sent to the frontier. This ends the list of what has been done, and shows a total available for active service of nearly 7,000 cavalry and 10,000 infantry, excluding the transport corps. But this is not the whole result, for other states are most anxious to be enrolled in the same honourable service. The Nizam, the Begum of Bhopal, and Holkar of Indore have all pressed forward to be allowed to provide contingents, and their applications will be granted with little further delay. It will thus be seen that the forces available for the Imperial defence of India, in addition to those of the Government itself, are already considerable, and are certain to increase; and while a scheme that was thought to be visionary is thus crowned with practical success, we have the double satisfaction of knowing that, besides a new and efficient auxiliary force, we have also attracted to our side the military instinct and enthusiasm of the ruling princes of the country.

A GREAT deal of nonsense has (says the *World*) been printed lately in certain imaginative journals about the discomforts to which the Minister in attendance at Balmoral is alleged to be subjected in being given only one very small room, and in not being allowed to bring with him either a private secretary or a servant. The fact is that the Minister has two very comfortable rooms, and accommodation is provided for his servant. He does not require the services of a private secretary while at Balmoral, for the work which would, under ordinary circumstances, fall to that functionary is undertaken by the Queen's private secretary. The Minister either breakfasts and dines alone, or with the members of the Household in Waiting, as he feels disposed, except when invited to dine with the Queen, which happens two days out of three. He can drive or ride if inclined for exercise, and if he is a sportsman he can kill a salmon or a deer.

SHEIKH DJUMAL UDDIN AL-HUSAINY has arrived in London, having made his escape from Basrah, in Turkish Arabia, where he was detained a prisoner at the request of the Shah of Persia. The Sheikh is regarded by almost all Mahomedans as the leading Oriental savant, and a true descendant of Mahommed.

OUR NAVAL AND MILITARY RESOURCES.

MR. STANHOPE, Secretary of State for War, presiding on Oct. 17 at a dinner of the Royal Arsenal foremen, expressed his satisfaction at the growing efficiency and popularity of the Royal Navy. The Army, on the other hand, was being constantly attacked by critics on either side, their only point of agreement being a belief that everything was the fault of the Secretary of State. But, setting aside that unfortunate individual, who would probably be hanged some day, he declared that the army was never in so good a condition as at present, its officers so thoroughly devoted to the study and practice of their profession, or its men so well trained and adapted for the work they might have to do. They might be too young; but England had won great battles with young soldiers, and our army at Waterloo was far from being the pick of the country. Recruits were coming in faster every year, and the average quality of the men was as good as ever. The manufacturing departments had been the focus of much attention during the past five or six years, but the ordnance factories had always maintained their character for good work. He was glad, however, to have the assistance of private firms, for it was an undoubted advantage to the country to have other supplementary sources of supply upon which they could depend for help in a time of trial. Besides the Army and Navy, they had customers in India and the colonies, and not infrequently found exacting orders followed by some excuse of no money. His great object was to keep an easy flow of work, and prevent those fluctuations which were so distressing to the work-people, and so troublesome to the Administration. He had known Governments who objected to ordering guns and other war material, but he preferred a policy of constant efficiency, the best equipment, and a good reserve. The unification of the Ordance departments had been of conspicuous advantage, and the system, in which also he had a share, of finding the best man for the head of every department, whether soldier, sailor or civilian, had been naturally beneficial.

General Sir Henry Alderson, who has just vacated the office of Director-General of Artillery to become President of the Ordnance Committee warmly commended the loan scheme of the War Secretary (by which the harbours and coaling-stations had been strengthened), his barrack improvements, and his mobilisation scheme, which, when the buildings were complete, would provide most useful rallying points in times of danger.

Captain Younghusband, R.N., head of the Royal Gun Factories, spoke of the benefits resulting from the various departments working in unison, and stated that he had established a kind of drill in the way of rapid repairs, knowing that in time of war the principal function of all the factories would be to restore, as quickly as possible, the damaged material.

Dr. Anderson, Director-General of Ordnance Factories, described the work of the past year, saying that the Government had in these factories 16,477 men, and had paid during the last twelve months £2,483,000 in wages, or £110,000 more than in the previous year. They had made in the year 249 large guns, ranging from 4in. to 13½in. calibre, and equipped 107 12-pounders, in addition to 91 machine guns, 156 quick-firing 3-pounders, and 107 garrison and naval mountings. The number of rifles produced had been 112,000, many of these being the magazines, which after its cruel trials, had proved to be the best of its kind in the world; 70,000,000 rounds of ammunition had been turned out, 600,000 gun cartridges, and 170,000 rounds of shot and shell.

Mr. W. H. White, Director of Naval Construction, said there had formely been too little consideration for the ships and the sailors by the makers of the guns and equipment, but that was now remedied by unity of thought and action.

Colonel Hughes, M. P., Mr. L.W. Engelbach, C.B., Colonel Thles Pease, Commissary-General of Naval Ordnance, Major C. D. Davies, Mr. G. M. Tapp, Mr. R. Edmonds, and Mr. G. Baker were the remaining speakers.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMONS.

IT was officially announced on Monday (Oct. 19) that the Queen had approved the appointment of Mr. Balfour to be First Lord of the Treasury, in the room of the late Mr. W. H. Smith. Lord Hartington, it is said, was within the knowledge of Mr. Goschen's desires as to the leadership, and assisted in deciding the Premier to carry out the Chancellor's wish that Mr. Balfour should be offered the post. Mr. Balfour, we are told, was far from being desirous of accepting the post. Lord Hartington met the Prime Minister on Saturday afternoon, at Arlington-street, the interview lasting nearly an hour. The Prime Minister subsequently accompanied the Marquis of Hartington to Devonshire House. In the evening Lord Salisbury returned to Hatfied.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a dinner of Conservative workers in East Manchester at Ardwick on Oct. 20, said those who asserted that such a success as had attended the government of Ireland during the last four or five years was due rather to strokes of good fortune than any merit of persons, had his assent. He agreed that he had been favoured by circumstances, and one of the greatest pieces of good fortune was that he had working men behind him. As to the general election, he would not imitate the example of Mr. Gladstone, who counted his chickens before they were hatched and counted them twice.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, addressing his constituents at Sheffield on Oct. 19, referring to the appointment of Mr. Balfour as leader of the House of Commons said he could not express in words how rejoiced he was at this most wise decision. It gave them as leader the man whom the whole Conservative party desired—a man whom his friends admired and loved and whom his enemies respected. It gave them the most able, most brilliant, and most successful administrator of the present Government—the Minister who had raised Ireland out of the abyss of terrorism and anarchy, and restored peace and prosperity to that distracted country. It gave them a debater of infinite resource who had met and overthrown the doughtiest champion of the policy of separation and surrender. It gave them a leader of most splendid intellectual power, of rare eloquence, and of the highest character. It gave their party a chief and figure-head of whom every member of the party was proud, and of whom the whole Unionist party would day by day become more proud. No Unionist needed now dread the result of he next general election.

THE INDIAN MAIL ROUTE.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphed on Oct. 16:—Referring to the recent announcement in the *Daily Chronicle* that the British officers who recently visited Salonica were not disposed to report in favour of the adoption of that route for the Indian mail in preference to Brindisi, the semi-official *Opinione* says that it is not surprised at this decision, considering the advantages possessed by the present route over the proposed one. It points out that not only is Brindisi a safer port than Salonica, but that between Nisch and Salonica there is only one line of rails, and that, consequently, in the event of any accident occurring to this it would be necessary to convey the mails *via* Constantinople, thus entailing a considerable loss of time. Moreover, the *Opinione* announces that the sea voyage from Brindisi will be considerably reduced when the Corinth canal is opened, and adds, finally, that Italy will endeavour to still further shorten the journey between Modane and Brindisi.

A Paris telegram of the *Times*, dated Oct. 18, says:—With a view to the Calais and Chalons route to Vienna being adopted if the Indian mail is despatched by Salonica, a train of eighteen carriages went from Paris to Calais on Friday in 3h. 35min.

A Rome telegram, through Dalziel's agency, of the same date, says:—The Italian Government have decided to urge the Italian railway company to improve their line and rolling stock, increase their rate of speed, and take the train right on to the pier at Brindisi. The Ministry will undertake to repair the harbour of Brindisi and improve the lights on the coast. With these improvements the Italian Government believe that England will certainly continue to use the Brindisi route to India.

IN the champagne districts, owing to the lack of sunshine, hailstorms, and mildew, results will be very small, hardly exceeding 12,000,000 bottles, and the juice will possess too much acidity to make a dry wine. Last year's crop was equivalent to 25,000,000 bottles, and was also of mediocre quality. The stocks of 1886 and of 1889 are large enough to reassure connoisseurs.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr W H Rushton, B	Capt H L B Acton, I S C
M J H W D Clark, B	Lieut H W C Colquhoun, I S C
Col H P [illegible], I S C	
Lieut-Col A G Begbie, R E	Lieut L C Dunsterville, B Inf
Capt J H D Waller, R A	Surg-Maj H P Jervis, Bo Inf

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J G Silcock, B C S, 4 days and to return	Lieut-Col. C W Thomas, I S C, 6 mos
Mr J C Armstrong, B C S, 10 months	Maj G W Anson, I S C, 14 days
Mr C A Sherring, B C S, 6 months	Maj I S King, I S C, till 1892
Mr T G Acres, B, 6 mos	Capt J G Morris, I S C, 6 mos, M C
Mr W E Munts, B, 3 mos	Capt H L Custance, I S C, 6 months
Mr G E Moore, B, 2 mos	Lieut C H Lewis, I S C, 3 months
Mr H Marsh, B, 4 mos	Lieut H W Lowry, I S C, 2 months
Mr G W Sweet, B, 10 mos	Lieut H G B Raitt, I S C, 4 months
Mr R H Tickell, B, 3 mos	
Mr H E Watson, B, 5 mos	
Col R T M Lang, I S C, 6 months	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G C Serres, B	Capt A W Brooke, I S C
Mr H Deighton, B	Capt R Wapshare, I S C
Col L F Jamieson, I S C	Lieut Hon H D Napier, I S C
Col H W Webster, I S C	Lieut C C Cook, I S C
Maj G W Anson, I S C	Surg G S Thomas, Bo
Capt S J Brown, I S C	

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.—The *London Gazette* of the 20th instant republishes the General Order of Aug. 28, 1891, also the despatch from Maj-Gen W K Elles, C B, regarding the operations of the Hazara Field Force, otherwise known as the Black Mountain Expedition. The whole of these papers appeared in the *Gazette* of India of Aug. 29 last.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 12.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut T Quin from the Madras Staff Corps, vice Leslie, who exchanges. Dated Nov. 18, 1887, but to rank from July 1, 1881.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains—Lieut D S Lewis, Lieut A M Lloyd, Lieut M E O'Donoghue, and Lieut W H D Rich.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut T D Leslie, from the Bengal Staff Corps, vice Quin, who exchanges. Dated Nov. 18,1887, but to rank from Sept. 9, 1882.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Maj R A Gilchrist, Maj D Robertson, and Maj W G C Johnstone.

Lieutenants to be Captains—M Cowper, G H de L Lacy, W A M Wilson, W H Lewin, H F Loch, L E Elliott, J J Cronin, E Grey, G. Rippon, C B Templer, C S de B Martindale, T Quin, H Thornton, J Jackson, W A Watson, G C Cawood, E C Thwaytes, A G Peyton, E E Couper, A H G Kemball, H L B Acton, A Hamilton, G D Atkinson, J W G Tulloch, J S Melville, F C Grant, C Jackson, and A Wilson.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut E L Sullivan, from the Leicestershire Regt, Dated Sept 5 1889, but to rank from Nov 25 1885; Lieut C Burrard, from the Royal Artillery. Dated March 26, 1890, but to rank from July 24 1886; Lieut J A Wilson from the Seaforth Highlanders. Dated Nov 1 1889, but to rank from Sept 4 1889; Sec Lieut S Clay from the Yorkshire Lt In; Sec Lieut A Roberts from the Middlesex Regt; Lieut H L Anderson from the Yorkshire Lt Inf Dated April 23 1890, but to rank from March 26 1890; Sec Lieut A M S Elsmie from the Border Regt.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General—Brig Surg J Cleghorn, M D, Dated Aug 13 1891

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon—Surg Maj J Smith.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENE

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant—Apothecary, First Grade, P Barrett.

The Queen has also approved the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the half-pay list:—Lieut A R Dick, Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen has approved the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col C H Palmer, Col S H Cowan, and Col J S F Mackenzie.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

Col C R Bradstreet and Col J S Blaxland.

The Queen has also approved the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer—Capt H R L Holmes, Indian Staff Corps.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Capt P W J Le Gallais, 8th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, vice Maj Clowes, resigned the appointment.

Lieut W MacL Campbell, Royal Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Gen R C Stewart, C B, commanding a district of the Madras Army.

M. PASTEUR ON THE LEPROSY MICROBE.

M. PASTEUR has been "interviewed" with reference to the announcement that an English doctor of Simla has succeeded in discovering the leprosy microbe. He expressed his views as follows:—"The news of the discovery of a leprosy microbe is no surprise. I have not the slightest doubt that in time the microbe of all the diseases attacking the human body will be discovered and cultivated. To exterminate them will be quite another question. The statement, however, that an English doctor has just discovered the leprosy microbe is incorrect. This microbe has been understood for some time by medical men, and it was a Swede, a certain Dr. Hankel, who first discovered its existence. I examined it most carefully in his laboratory. It is a microbe remarkable for its infinitesimal size, but it is remarkably active and may be found in infinite numbers even in the cells of the parts attacked by contagion. Leprosy usually develops itself in hot climates, where the high temperature, the absence of hygienic appliances, and personal uncleanliness aid its development immensely. Yet in Sweden, where the temperature is low, the ravages of leprosy are great. As for the English doctor, it is probable that he may have found a physiological medium favourable to the culture of the microbe, which is an important point. No doubt, with growing experience, leprous vaccine will soon be discovered; it is even possible that, with the experience already gained, such a result may at once be obtained. To say, however, that leprosy can be cured from the present moment is another affair. We must wait for results, which are often disappointing."

THE CULT OF THE A.-D.-C.

THE *Anti-Jacobin* prints an article on the Military in India, from which the following extract is made:—"Of the young and social soldier the Aide-de-Camp is the apotheosis. There are at Simla various Catholic, Anglican, and Protestant places of worship, and for all I know, there may be hidden away in the bazaar on the hill-side some small mosques or Hindoo temples. But one is sometimes tempted to think that the cult of the A.-D.-C., is the real religion of Simla. The A.-D.-C.'s belonging to the house-holds of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and one or two other high officials, form collectively a shining group of men, mostly good-looking, young, of good families and crack regiments. Like the great ladies of London, they wield the mighty power of invitation to the most fashionable assemblies. They can make or mar an aspiring woman. To be especially noticed by them is to be stamped with the seal of distinction. To obtain an A.-D.-C. to dine is to give a tone to your dinner party. And if two of them will ride with you along the Mall you simply crush all the rivals whom you meet. So, at least, think some of the belles dames of Simla. 'Oh, no, I shall not go to that dance, there will be no A.-D.-C.'s there,' a Simla lady has been heard to say. Occasionally, indeed, a lady shows symptoms of revolt, and protests that the A.-D.-C.'s are quite spoiled. I, for my part, think the marvel is that they remain so modest and unassuming. The worst of this cult of the A.-D.-C. is that it is apt to excite in the world of women jealousies and rivalries which may in an empire like ours lead to the most far-reaching consequences.

THE Navarin, a new first-class Russian ironclad of 9,470 tons displacement, was launched on Oct. 20, the anniversary of the battle of Navarino, from the dockyard at St. Petersburg.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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Dear Sir,—Lately my wife was suffering much from Asthma, 4 years and 22 years acidity of the chest. An advertisement in the *Statesman* newspaper regarding your successful treatment of several cures of asthma attracted my notice. Having made inquiries regarding some of their cures, and finding the result of the inquiries satisfactory, I placed her under your treatment from the 3rd December last. I have no hesitation in saying that she has derived considerable benefit under your treatment, and judging from that result, I have every reason to hope that you will be able to effect a radical cure ultimately. I gladly give you permission to make any use you like of this note.

Yours truly,
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Judge, High Court,
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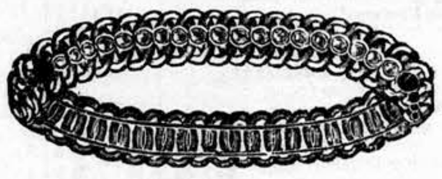

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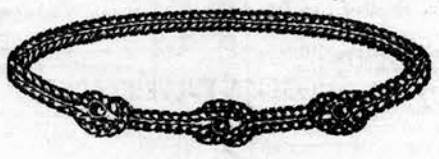

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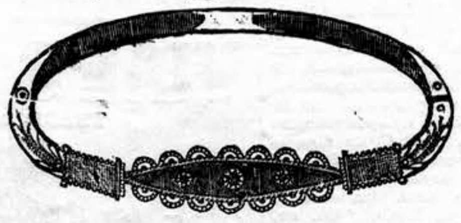

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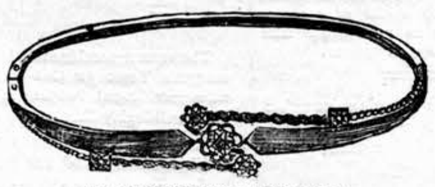

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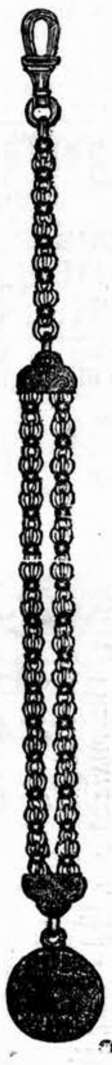

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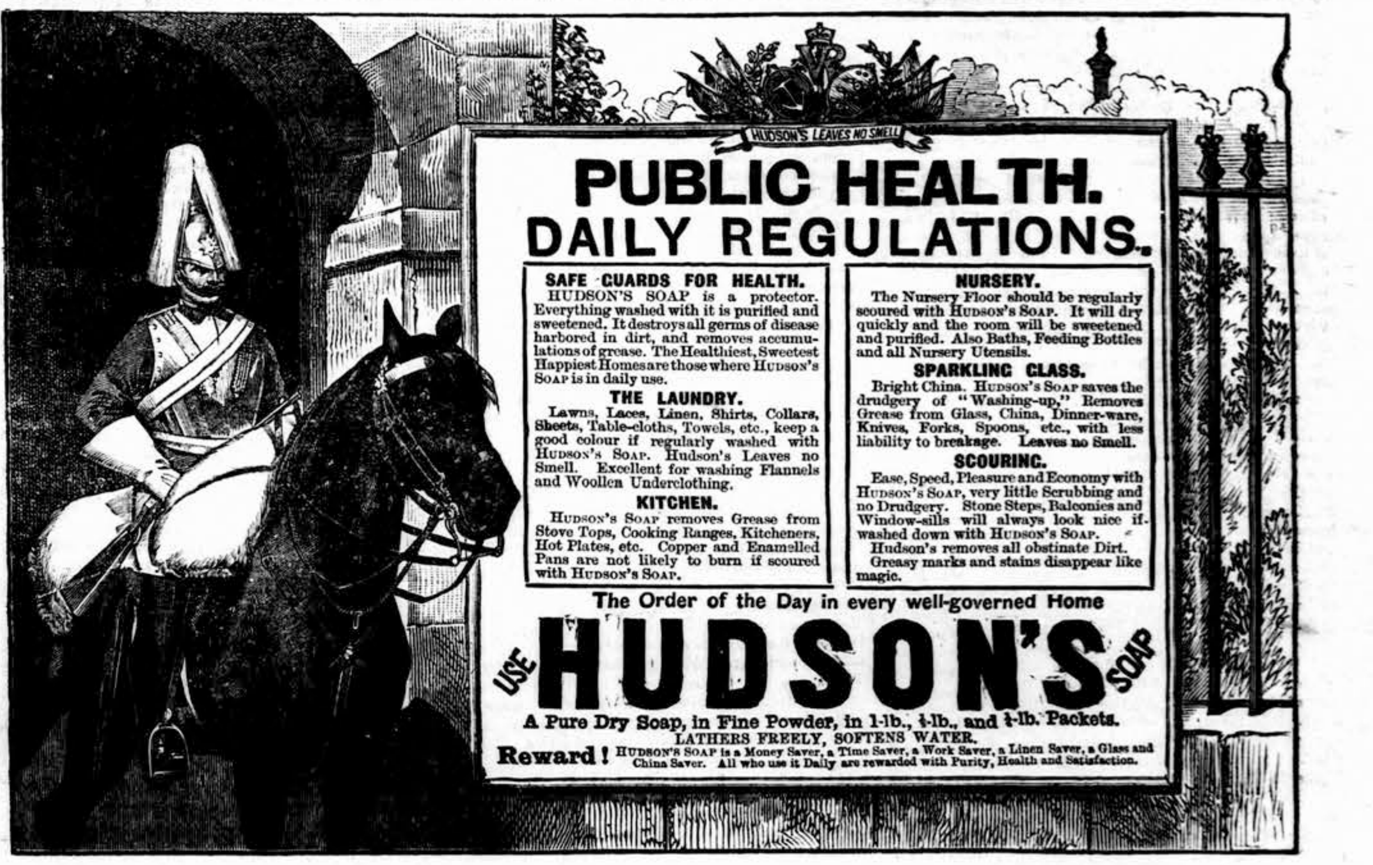

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